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Japan

Kaifu Eager To Enact Political Reform Bills

OW2109062591 Tokyo KYODO in English 0616 GMT 21 Sep 91

[Text] Fukuoka, Sept. 21 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu expressed eagerness Saturday to enact political reform bills, brushing aside voices of objection from opposition parties and from some sections of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

Kaifu visited here to support an LDP candidate running in a House of Councillors by-election on September 29, and told reporters that revamping Japanese politics is "an important issue that has to be done." He said he will make utmost efforts to implement reforms.

Kaifu said the LDP has discussed how to implement political reform for the past two years, holding more than 300 meetings including learned and experienced people.

He noted that political reform will help "regain public trust in politics by improving the fairness and clearness of the elections."

The three political reform bills submitted to the Diet aim to overhaul Japan's electoral system, tighten controls on political funds, and provide subsidies to political parties.

The bills include introduction of a combination of single-seat electoral districts and proportional representation districts to the House of Representatives.

But all opposition parties are resisting the introduction of single-seat constituencies, which they say are favorable only for the governing conservative party.

Kaifu also appealed for Diet approval of a government-proposed bill on Japan's cooperation in United Nations peacekeeping operations. The bill is "important for Japan to share a role in the world to build order," he said.

The bill allows the sending of armed Japanese Self-Defense Forces (SDF) personnel overseas to join UN peacekeeping operations.

Some opposition parties argue the bill runs counter to the Japanese Constitution which bans the use of force as a means of settling international disputes.

The prime minister declined to comment on the LDP presidential election set for October 27, three days before Kaifu's first two- year term of office as LDP president expires.

Kaifu has not yet announced his candidacy in the LDP presidential election.

LDP Faction Heads Reiterate Plans To Run

OW2309082791 Tokyo KYODO in English 0735 GMT 23 Sep 91

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 23 KYODO—Leaders of three out of the five factions within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party reiterated firm determination Sunday to run in next month's party presidential election.

Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, head of the second largest faction, appeared on TV ASAHI saying once he declares his candidacy, he will not withdraw from the race.

Mitsuzuka said he will participate in talks with other factional leaders before the campaign starts, but they cannot be used as a means of deciding the presidency before the election.

Former Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, who has already declared his intention of running in the October 27 election, concurred with Mitsuzuka.

Miyazawa, head of the LDP's No. 3 faction, said at a gathering of some 600 women in Yokohama he will formally announce his candidacy after the current Diet session ends October 4.

Meanwhile, Michio Watanabe, leader of the fourth-largest faction who was visiting Matsuyama on a campaign tour, said he will run in the election regardless of factional maneuvering. "There is no change in my determination of running," he said at a news conference.

Former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, founder of the party's No. 1 faction, talked with senior faction member Keiwa Okuda on Sunday, but it is not known what they discussed.

The ruling conservative party is scheduled to declare the start of the election October 19 and set the balloting date for October 27, the LDP presidency carries with it the post of prime minister because of the party's stable majority in the powerful House of Representatives.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's two-year term of office as LDP president expires October 30.

The outcome of the election is heavily dependent on who Takeshita's 106-member faction will support, political sources said.

Kaifu, who is a senior member of the smallest faction, has not officially announced his intentions regarding the election.

Mitsuzuka Seeks Takeshita Faction Cooperation

OW2109165891 Tokyo KYODO in English 1427 GMT 21 Sep 91

[Text] Akita, Sept. 21 KYODO—A possible ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) presidential candidate said Saturday his party faction should cooperate with the powerful Takeshita faction in the runup to next month's election.

No. 2 faction leader Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, on the stump in this northeastern Japan city, said party politics would be stabilized if his faction and the no. 1 bloc founded by former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, which have long been allies, cooperated in the election.

"There is a possibility that we will propose to hold talks with the Takeshita faction at a last stage of the presidential race," Mitsuzuka said at a press conference.

He also said, "I believe the Takeshita faction will field its own candidate for the election after the current Diet session ends in early October."

The faction would not fail to pass up the opportunity since it counts a number of able politicians among its numbers, he said.

Keiwa Okuda, a senior member of the Takeshita faction said Friday the faction is yet to decide whether to field a candidate or support one from another group.

Mitsuzuka, a former chairman of the LDP's Policy Affairs Research Council who is expected to run in the presidential race, succeeded the late former Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe as head of the Abe faction in June.

Abe was one of the leading candidates to replace Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu when his term of office as LDP president expires in late October, but he died of liver failure May 15.

Kaifu has not yet said whether he will seek reelection.

So far, only former Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, head of the no. 3 faction, has declared his intention of running.

Defense Agency Forming Overseas Relief Force

OW2109090091 Tokyo KYODO in English 0827 GMT 21 Sep 91

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 21 (KYODO)—The Defense Agency has begun forming a special contingent to engage in disaster relief opeations overseas, officials said Saturday.

The officials said this is in line with a government decision to revise the existing law on international emergency disaster relief to allow Self-Defense Forces personnel to engage in rescue and relief operations in stricken areas overseas.

The officials said the agency plans to initially form a group of about 280 personnel, including doctors and nurses, to be increased to 600 personnel from fiscal 1992, beginning next April 1.

The special squad will be supported by three to four transport helicopters and large-sized trucks, enabling it to engage in medical aid, water supply, transport, and construction, they said.

A bill to revise the Disaster Relief Law was endorsed Thursday at an extraordinary cabinet session presided over by Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu before being sent to the Diet for approval.

Debate is to begin Tuesday in the Diet on a government bill that would allow Japan to provide personnel support for United Nations' Peacekeeping Operations Overseas.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto said after Thursday's cabinet session the proposed legislation would not violate Japan's Constitution, which bans the use or threat of force.

The officials said the agency also plans to assign seven transport aircraft of the Air Self-Defense Force to transport personnel and relief materials from Japan to stricken areas.

In case a request is made by the Foreign Ministry to dispatch the contingent overseas, the agency will send an advance group of about 20 to the areas to make arrangements for the arrival of the main party, they said.

The contingent would be formed by personnel provided by regional divisions of the Self-Defense Forces, which will start preparations immediately after a major disaster occurs overseas.

The contingent will engage only in specialized areas, such as medical aid and transport, depending on requests from the United Nations or the government of the disaster-affected country, the officials said.

They said the agency has made a quick response to the government's legislative action so it can swiftly respond to requests for disaster-combatting missions.

SDF personnel are already mobilized for rescue and relief missions in case of disaster in Japan.

Okinawan Military Landowners Oppose '92 Budget

OW2109074791 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese 20 Sep 91 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] The Okinawa Prefectural Federation of Military Landowners Associations (TOCHIREN, with Shoshin Tokumoto as chairman) held a meeting of the Organization of Association Chairmen [OAC] at the Kadena Military Landowners' Hall on the afternoon of 19 September. The landowners are strongly opposed to the Defense Facilities Administration Agency [DFAA] because of its draft budget for fiscal 1992 in which the DFAA has set a low percentage on the increase of leasing fees for land used for military purposes when contracts are to be renewed. The association chairmen got together to discuss how to deal with this issue in the future. At the meeting it was decided that if the situation did not improve by the end of the year when the Government will work out its final budget plan for fiscal 1992, all 28 chairmen of the Landowners Associations will resign and the provisionary agreement on contract renewal—signed between the OAC on the one hand and the chief of the

Naha Defense Facilities Administration Bureau [DFAB] on the other—will be withdrawn.

Based on this decision, the board of directors of the Tochiren plans to consult with its legal adviser as early as next week on further strengthening talks with the government.

The Tochiren has a membership of about 28,000 (owners of land currently being used for military purposes). Each city, town, and village has its own association of such landowners. Representing these associations, a total of 117 executives forms the federation; 14 members of the board of directors, which is the executive council of the Tochiren, form the board of directors. The OAC is the decision-making body set up with the approval of the general meeting. Therefore, it has been observed that the OAC's decision to take a hardline approach toward the DFAA's draft budget request will create difficulties for the government in fulfilling its duties to steadily provide landlots for use by U.S. forces.

Tochiren members completed the signing of provisional contracts by the end of March in 1990. Meanwhile, many landlots surrounding the bases have been developed for housing or shopping district projects. In consideration of the current situation, it is no longer proper to calculate leasing fees on the basis of regulations worked out at the time of the reversion of Okinawa to Japan. Therefore, after one year's study the OAC has worked out its own method of calculating leasing fees and appealed last May to the government that the total leasing fees for the first fiscal year after contract renewal should amount to Y98.8 billion.

However, the DFAA's estimate incorporated in the draft budget request for fiscal 1992 is set at approximately Y56.18 billion, far below the OAC estimate. Hence, strong dissatisfaction was noted among the landowners.

These facts were reported to the OAC meeting, and five points were confirmed after discussions: 1) since the DFAA's draft estimate has ignored the landowners' request, it is totally unacceptable; 2) since it is a bilateral contract, the amount of the draft budget demand must be adjusted in advance; 3) since the draft budget request is unacceptable, the OAC members will all resign to take responsibility while all previously-signed provisional agreements will be withdrawn; 4) consultations should be held with legal advisers on the validity of withdrawing the provisional agreements; and 5) the board of directors will be authorized to decide on how to handle the issue in the future.

Securities Paybacks Amounts To Be Revealed

OW2109060191 Tokyo KYODO in English 0514 GMT 21 Sep 91

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 21 KYODO—Japan's "big four" securities houses reimbursed well-heeled clients even after April 1990 for investment losses, industry analysts said Saturday.

The amount of paybacks made by each big four brokerage to favored clients is believed to have run into the tens of billions of yen.

The Ministry of Finance will submit Tuesday a list of compensations paid out by each of the brokers, including the number of investors they reimbursed after April 1990, to the lower house ad hoc committee on securities and financial issues.

The ministry intends to make public via the Japan Securities Dealers' Association a list of clients receiving the unfair kickbacks.

The latest disclosure indicates that the brokerages again ignored a December 1989 Finance Ministry directive banning kickbacks, and will likely prompt calls for management to take responsibility for their firms' actions.

The publicly disclosed compensations by Japan's major brokers during the two-and-a-half year period between September, 1987, and March, 1990, totals 128.3 billion yen.

The kickbacks were made following the Black Monday stock market crash in the fall of 1987.

The ministry launched a special inspection last July to look into reimbursements and promises of reimbursement made after April 1990 by the big four firms.

Ministries Seek ODA Budget Increase

OW2009135091 Tokyo KYODO in English 1304 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 (KYODO)—Eighteen government ministries and agencies have requested a total of 1,876.4 billion yen for Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) in the fiscal 1992 budget, up 10.7 percent from the initial fiscal 1991 budget, the Foreign Ministry said Friday.

Officials said the sharp increase is intended to help the Japanese Government achieve its fourth medium-term goal of doubling ODA to 50 billion dollars in five years.

Of the requests, grants in aid came to 908.6 billion yen, up 21.7 percent.

This is largely because planned investment in and contributions to international development banks increased more than 50 percent, the officials said.

Proposed bilateral grants in aid, excluding investment in and contributions to international organizations, totaled 531.4 billion yen, up 9.9 percent.

Of the grant-in-aid total, technical aid was up 10.5 percent, while aid for economic development was up 8.0 percent.

Loans planned by the government-backed overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) and other organizations totaled 967.8 billion yen, up 1.9 percent.

MITI, Oil Firms Disagree on Output Plans

OW2109092691 Tokyo KYODO in English 0736 GMT 21 Sep 91

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 21 (KYODO)—The government's plan to boost output of petroleum products pits it against the Japanese oil refinery industry which wants to keep it flat to slim its glutted stockpiles, industry sources said Saturday.

The Agency of Natural Resources and Energy, affiliated with the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), plans to increase processing of crude oil for the latter half of the current fiscal year, ending March 31, 1992, by 5.6 percent over a year earlier.

But petroleum companies oppose the idea on the ground that they have massive stockpiles of the C-type fuel oil for electric power companies.

Yasuoki Takeuchi, chairman of the Petroleum Association of Japan, said, "Our stocks of C-type fuel oil are overabundant due to the slumping demand during the unusually cool summer. No increase in processing is necessary for the time being."

Takeuchi is also chairman of Nippon Oil Co., the nation's largest petroleum company.

Tokyo Electric Power Co., for instance, now expects to consume 3.1 million kiloliters of C-type fuel oil for the six months through September, rather than the 4.16 million kiloliters it originally estimated.

The sources said some oil companies cannot refine any more crude because their oil tanks have no more capacity to store C-type fuel oil, created with kerosene and gas oil.

The industry, they said, believes increased imports will make up for the possible short supply from refining.

But an official with the energy agency said, "Overseas markets are suffering tightening balance in supply and demand in kerosene and gas oil. If we increase imports, it would help push up their prices."

The industry's opposition also stems from its hope to put a brake on the fall in gasoline prices, according to the sources.

Shortfall of S&T Researchers in 2005

OW2009134991 Tokyo KYODO in English 1303 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 (KYODO)—There will be a shortage of 480,000 researchers on science and technology in the year 2005, the Science and Technology Agency said in a report released Friday.

The survey, conducted by the Institute for Future Technology, estimates that 980,000 researchers will be needed in 2005, compared with the present number of 540,000 people, based on an estimated 4 percent annual increase in Japan's gross national product.

But the number of researchers in 2005 is estimated at only 500,000, based on the expected number of graduates and population projection, the survey said.

There will be an estimated shortage of 300,000 researchers in engineering, 130,000 in science, and 40,000 in the medical science and pharmacy fields.

For researchers of cultural science, the demand will be 78,000, while the supply will be 111,000, the survey said.

Southeast Asian Feelings on Eve of Akihito Visit

OW2309065091 Tokyo KYODO in English 0517 GMT 23 Sep 91

[Report by Masanori Kikuta]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept. 22 (KYODO)—Japanese Emperor Akihito will make his diplomatic debut abroad this week with a swing of three Southeast Asian nations, hoping to open a new chapter in Tokyo's war-tainted, business-dominated relations with the region.

The Emperor, accompanied by Empress Michiko, will tour Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia, beginning Thursday.

The 11-day visit will be the first ever to any Asian nation by a reigning Japanese emperor.

Diplomats say the visit is expected to provoke no violent protests, unlike riots that have marred past visits to the region by some Japanese Government leaders, although some youth and war veterans' groups have said they will use the occasion to demand apologies and compensation for wartime losses.

Most diplomats and academics interviewed expressed hope the visit to the region that was once under Japan's military rule will help bury suspicion, build confidence, and cement bilateral ties.

"Because of the suspicions caused by Japan's wartime activities, this process of confidence building is essential to make Southeast Asia comfortable with Japan," a senior Asian diplomat said.

"We already have a business relationship. There is need now to build people-to-people relations," said the Kuala Lumpur-based diplomat, who requested anonymity.

"The last Emperor (Hirohito) was associated with the war. The new emperor can begin a new chapter in Japan's relations with Southeast Asia."

This will be the first visit abroad by Emperor Akihito, 57, since accession to the throne upon his father's death in January 1989.

The new emperor visited 37 countries, including the three he will visit in his coming trip, while he was crown prince.

"The visit will mark the start of a new era, putting the past behind us and (paving the way for) talking about the future ahead," said Steven W. C. Ming, senior researcher at the Malaysian Institute of Strategic and International Studies.

"I hope the Emperor's visit will be successful in the sense that it will become a bridge in cementing relations between Japan and other countries," said Indonesian Ambassador to Malaysia Soenarso Djajusman, who assumed the post early this month.

The visit "will definitely have a positive impact," said former Malaya University Head Sayed Hussein Alatas [spelling as received], one of the most respected Malaysian intellectuals.

"Psychologically it will impress the Southeast Asian people that Japan is serious and more interested in the area," said Alatas, who visited Japan last November at the invitation of the Japan Foundation, a semiofficial body promoting international cultural exchanges.

But "the impact will not be overly significant" as Southeast Asians generally think "the Emperor is just like any other monarch" in the region, he added.

The visit is aimed at providing "momentum for the promotion of mutual understanding," as Emperor Akihito put it at a news conference Friday, rather than apologizing for Japan's wartime rule in the region, according to Japanese Government sources.

Many academics and diplomats agree. "If his late father was tainted by the Japanese militarism during World War II, Emperor Akihito is clean," said Khien Theeravit [spelling as received], director of the Institute of Asian Studies of Thailand's Chulalongkorn University.

"In the modern world, sin should not be something inheritable from father to son."

Alatas, who is distantly related to Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, said, "I don't think there will be a strong insistence on the part of the Southeast Asian countries for the Emperor to do that (apologize).

"There will not be the same insistence as suggested by South Korea and China...(where) the involvement of Japan in the war and before was different, more extensive, harsher."

Ambassador Soenarso said he sees no need for apology, adding that deeds are more important.

"If you repeat it, then you are making efforts to remember the past again and open up the old wounds," he said. "The important thing is deed for the Japanese—open your market, for example."

Lawrence T. S. Chew [spelling as received], a Chinese-Malaysian who fought the Japanese invasion under British command, said Japan "should apologize to all the victims of the war...(and) should compensate them."

But "it is hard to blame (Emperor) Hirohito. He was confined to the palace (during the war)," said Chew, who recently formed a league of World War II veterans in Kuala Lumpur.

The new emperor "seems to be a more international person, unlike (Emperor) Hirohito," he said. "If he wishes to make an apology, that is good."

Some said the Emperor should express an apology on grounds his father did not do so toward Southeast Asia. The late emperor made only two official overseas visits—to Western Europe in 1971 and the United States in 1975—during his 63-year reign.

Making an apology is "important for the progress of bilateral relations in the future, not for the past itself," said Juwono Sudarsono [spelling as received], dean of the Faculty of Social and Political Science at the University of Indonesia.

Events Planned To Mark PRC Ties Anniversary

OW2309085291 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 23 Sep 91

[Text] With Japan and China due to mark the 20th anniversary of the establishiment of their diplomatic relations next September, the Japanese Government and private organizations have decided to set up exchanges with China by inviting Chinese Government and party leaders to Japan and staging various events marking the annivesary. The relations of Japan and China once soured in the wake of the 1989 Tiananmen incident after the two countries normalized their diplomatic relations in September 1972. However, Prime Minister Kaifu made a formal visit to China in August this year and he was the first Western leader to visit that country since the incident to pave the way for restoring relations between the two countries.

Deputy Premier Zou Jiahua is scheduled to visit Japan this October and the government plans to invite more Chinese leaders to Japan until next September when the anniversary is marked. At present, the government is preparing to invite President Yang Shangkun and Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Communist Party of China to Japan. In addition, the government plans to perform traditional dramas and hold the exhibitions of art works both in Tokyo and Beijing, capitals of the two countries. 250 Chinese youth leaders are set to visit Japan this December to promote their exchanges with local Japanese people. The Japan-China Friendship Association and the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association, that have thus far promoted exchanges between the two countries, plan to create an organizing committee on 9 October. As a result, the two countries are expected to make brisk moves toward marking the anniversary in the coming year.

Boat People Deported to China

OW2309074991 Tokyo KYODO in English 0730 GMT 23 Sep 91

[Text] Nagasaki, Sept 23 KYODO—Japanese immigration authorities Sunday deported 464 people to China who had been detained in the Omura Refugee Reception Center in Nagasaki Prefecture, southern Japan.

They are the last group of 2,808 illegal entrants who arrived in Japan aboard small boats from May 1989 to April last year.

Under an agreement between China and Japan, Japanese authorities have repatriated those boat people seven times since December 1989.

Assistance To Rebuild Cambodia Promised

OW2309054191 Tokyo KYODO in English 0521 GMT 23 Sep 91

[Text] New York, Sept. 22 (KYODO)—Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama Sunday hailed the peace agreement worked out by the Cambodian Government and three guerrlla groups last week and promised Japan's assistance to rebuild the war-ravaged nation.

Nakayama, in New York to attend the annual United Nations General Assembly session, conveyed Japan's readiness to help in a meeting with Cambodian Leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk, a Japanese official said.

Members of Cambodia's Supreme National Council (SNC) headed by Sihanouk worked out a provisonal peace agreement in New York last week to end the 13-year-old civil war in Cambodia.

An international conference to formalize the agreement is scheduled to be held in Paris at the end of October.

In a statement issued in New York on Sunday welcoming the breakthrough, Nakayama paid personal tribute to Sihanouk for ironing out the differences which have bedeviled previous attempts to end the prolonged civil war.

The progress to peace is "owed largely to the remarkable leadership of Prince Sihanouk," Nakayama said.

In a diplomatic move apparently aimed at solidifying the SNC's authority, Nakayama told Sihanouk Japan has designated Yukio Imagawa, a senior Japanese diplomat based in Thailand, as its permanent representative to the SNC.

Nakayama also indicated that Japan plans to play a major role in helping the Cambodians rebuild their economy.

Japan plans to host a conference in Tokyo to rally international support for Cambodia's reconstruction and send a mission to Cambodia prior to the meeting to find out more about its needs, Nakayama was quoted as telling Sihanouk.

Nakayama took the occasion to garner Sihanouk's support for Japan's plan to set up a U.N. peacekeeping corps designed to allow Japanese military personnel to participate in international peacekeeping missions.

Nakayama promised that assistance from Japan will be not only "in the form of finance but also in the form of human contribution," the Japanese official said.

Nakayama also told Sihanouk that the Tokyo Government will "make every effort" to adopt legislation creating the U.N. peacekeeping corps.

Sihanouk "welcomed Japan's initiative," the official said.

Nakayama's meeting with Sihanouk, held Sunday evening, marked the first in a series of high-level diplomatic contacts to be made during his five-day stay in New York.

Nakayama is also expected to hold separate meetings with South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok, U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, Soviet Foreign Minister Boris Pankin, and other foreign leaders gathering in New York for the annual U.N. session.

Nakayama will attend an informal meeting of foreign ministers of the Group of Seven industrial nations before flying back to Tokyo on Wednesday.

Japan, U.S. To Jointly Develop Car Parts

OW2109000491 Tokyo KYODO in English 2314 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Text] Washington, Sept. 20 KYODO—Six U.S. manufacturers have agreed to work with Toyota Motor Corp. to develop electronic car components in a series of so-called "design-in" deals worth up to 31 million dollars a year by 1993, Toyota officials said Friday.

Toyota's design-in agreements call for the development of 28 types of electronic chips for use in auto air conditioners, audio systems, vehicle navigation units, car engines, and other car systems.

"Design-in" is a product development system under which automakers involve potential parts suppliers in the development and production of car components right from the design stage.

Industry analysts say it is essential for U.S. manufacturers to participate in design-in programs organized by major Japanese makers in order to boost sales of U.S.-made auto parts to the Japanese.

The auto parts sales issue is now a major focus of trade talks between the two countries.

Toyota officials said eight of its major component suppliers were involved in the latest design-in agreements.

The deals were concluded after a three-day design-in forum that Toyota sponsored earlier this week in San Diego, California, the officials said.

Sixteen of the 28 component development projects went to Texas Instruments Inc., and four to Motorola Inc., they said.

Other U.S. electronic companies involved were National Semiconductor Corp., International Rectifier Corp., Exar Corp., and General Instruments. Each company lined up two design-in projects.

Toyota concluded a similar design-in deal with five U.S. auto parts makers last year, contracting with them to develop 23 types of car components. Seven of those components are already in production, the company said.

Toyota and its Japanese suppliers are expected to purchase about 32.6 million dollars worth of components from foreign semiconductor manufacturers.

The amount is expected to double by 1993, reaching about 86 million dollars, with purchases of "design-in" parts accounting for roughly 35 percent of the total, it said.

Last year the U.S. had a 9.8 billion dollar deficit in auto parts trade with Japan, according to U.S. data.

Company in Joint Soviet Central Asian Venture

OW2309074391 Tokyo KYODO in English 0502 GMT 23 Sep 91

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 23 KYODO—Tomen Corp., a major Japanese trading house, said Sunday it will join forces with Soviet, U.S., and Finnish companies to produce copper wire in Dzezkazgan, Soviet Central Asia.

The formal agreement is to be signed in Moscow Monday by representatives from the companies, a Tomen official said. The new copper wire maker, named Kazkat Dzezkazgan, will start operations in 1993 with an annual production of 50,000 tons at a plant near Dzezkazgan Copper Smeltor, which currently puts out 200,000 tons of copper, they said. Kazkat Dzezkazgan, capitalized at 8 million rubles, is 59.9 percent owned by Dzezkazgan Copper Smeltor. Ten percent is owned by Moskable, a Soviet electric wire firm, with another 10 percent by Tomen. Kokia, a Finnish electric maker, has a 15 percent stake, while Southwire, an American machinery maker, controls 5 percent, the official said.

North Korea

UN Delegation Head Meets Secretary General

SK2209084291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 22 Sep 91

[Text] Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA)—Secretary-General of the United Nations Javier Perez de Cuellar on September 20 met with deputy head of the DPRK delegation Kang Sok-chu, first vice-minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK.

He congratulated the DPRK on its qualification to participate in the U.N. activities as its full member and expressed the hope that the U.N. would be an excellent rostrum which would contribute to the solution of the Korean question, a difficult problem, and to the reunification of Korea.

Foreign Ministry Diplomat Hails UN Entry

SK2009131091 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1311 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Interview with Choe U-chin, DPRK Foreign Ministry ambassador-at-large, by unidentified Central Broadcasting Committee reporter; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] The DPRK's entry into the United Nations was unanimously passed in the 46th UN General Assembly amid the participating countries' unanimous support and agreement. Will you tell us about this?

[Choe U-chin] As has already been reported, the entry of the DPRK into the United Nations was unanimously passed in the current UN General Assembly. In particular, 140 nations participated in making a motion for a resolution on our UN membership. This shows that our Republic's external authority and dignity have become higher than ever before.

On the other hand, I think this also shows the justness and vitality of our Republic's foreign policy ideals for independence, peace, and friendship.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear comrade leader, our Republic has positively dealt with changing situations with initiative by always upholding the banner of the chuche idea. This was shown by the fact that our Republic's government decided to enter the United Nations in May on the occasion of this year's UN General Assembly and tenaciously pushed ahead with this decision.

Such a positive and decisive step by our party and the Republic's government enjoyed unanimous support and agreement from all countries and people of the world.

Thus, we can say that our Republic's entry into the United Nations, which was approved during the current UN General Assembly, is another brilliant fruition of the

Envoy Presents Credentials to UN Chief

SK2209082691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 22 Sep 91

[Text] Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA)—Pak Kil-yon, permanent representative and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the United Nations, presented his credentials to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar on September 19.

The U.N. secretary-general asked the DPRK permanent representative to convey his greetings to the great leader President Kim Il-song.

A conversation took place on the occasion.

Party Official Supports UN Admission

SK2309042091 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 23 Sep 91

[Text] Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)—Chong Sinhyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party, made public a statement to the press on September 22 regarding the decision on the admission of the DPRK into the United Nations.

He fully supported the entry of the DPRK into the United Nations, regarding it as a just step reflecting the unanimous desire of the members of the Chondoist Chongu Party and the entire Korean people to defend the sovereignty and diginity of our republic and powerfully push ahead with the cause of peace and reunification.

The DPRK's U.N. membership, he noted, will make it possible to develop friendly and cooperative relations with a larger number of countries of the world on the principle of independence, peace and mutual benefits and contribute more actively to peace and security of the world.

Any attempt to perpetuate the division of the country into "two Koreas" by taking advantage of the entry into the United Nations must not be tolerated, he stressed, adding:

The entire party members of the Chondoist Chongu Party and Chondoist believers who want to realize the age-old desire for an "earthly paradise" on a reunified land of three thousand-ri consider that it is the most fair and reasonable proposal acceptable to all at the present juncture to reunify the country by means of confederation based on one nation, one state, two systems and two governments, the embodiment of the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

Socialist Party Head Supports Joining UN

SK2109063891 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0535 GMT 21 Sep 91

[Text] Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA)—Our Republic's entry into the United Nations is aimed at making a more active contribution to the cause of world peace and security and progress and, at the same time, at frustrating all the attempts to use the U.N. arena to fix our national division, at achieving national reconciliation and unity and thus opening a favorable phase for peace and reunification of the country through a confederacy, said Yi Kye-paek, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, in a press statement today.

There is no change in our Republic's stand that the North and the South should jointly proceed into the U.N. and other international arenas as one nation and they should take one seat in the U.N. as one state representing the whole nation, he said, and went on:

Our country's entry into the U.N. is a step our Republic took on its own initiative with a view to tiding over the grave difficulties created recently by South Korea's attempts at "unilateral U.N. membership" and solving the national reunification question in the interests of the nation.

The feasible, reasonable and fair proposal of our Republic to reunify the country through a confederacy on the basis of one nation, one state, two systems and two governments is being brought into a bolder relief now that the North and the South have separately joined the U.N.

Our Republic's proposal for reunification through a confederacy is from A to Z a peace- and reunification-oriented one which does not allow "prevail-over-communism" and "communization," or northward invasion and "southward invasion" between the North and the South. It is also in accord with the principles of activity and goal of the U.N. whose mission it is to defend peace and justice for mankind.

Our Republic which knows of only one Korea, one nation firmly believes that the abnormal situation in which the North and the South occupy different seats in the U.N. arena will never last long and the day will surely come when the original look of the homogeneous Korean nation, one Korea reunified according to the proposal of confederation, will be restored and, furthermore, the North and the South will take a single seat in the U.N. as a unified state.

Commentator on 'Just Stand' in UN Entry

SK2109100691 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1150 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Commentary by station commentator Chong Pong-kil: "Expression of Just Stand"]

[Text] As has already been reported, on 18 September the DPRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement concerning our country's admission into the United Nations, which was approved at its 46th General Assembly session amid the unanimous support and approval of UN member nations.

In the statement, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs declares that the unanimous decision by the nations participating in the UN General Assembly on admitting our country into the international organization is a clear expression of these nations' respect for the DPRK's sovereignty and dignity and shows their sincere desire to cooperate closely with our Republic for accomplishing the common cause of mankind. The statement also declares that the unanimous decision on our country's admission into the United Nations shows that the ideal of the policy of independence, peace, and friendship that our Republic has consistently followed not only correctly reflects the trend of the present times, but also is universally significant in developing international relations.

In the statement, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs also makes clear the meaning and purpose of our admission into the United Nations and stresses that any attempt to perpetuate the split of the country into two Koreas, taking advantage of the admission into the United Nations, should not be tolerated. This is an expression of the firm stand of the Republic's government not to tolerate any maneuvers by splittists at home and abroad to trade on the UN arena as a means to perpetuate the country's division. This also fully accords with the UN mission.

As everyone well knows, our Republic has hoped for admission into the United Nations ever since it was founded. We have respected the authority of the United Nations, which has the mission of defending peace and justice and has deemed it due for our country, an independent country, to enter it. Therefore, because the issue of our country's admission into the United Nations is directly related to the issue of achieving national reunification, which is our nation's supreme task, we have prudently considered it and insisted that the issue of Korea's admission into the United Nations should be solved through negotiations between the North and the South in favor of achieving national reunification. Our position was to enter the United Nation with a single name of the country after realizing the reunification under a confederal system or to enter it with a single seat if entering before reunification. Despite such a position and our just efforts, the South Korean puppets consistently persisted in splittist assertions contrary to this.

In particular, in a bid to turn their attempt of separately entering the United Nations into a complete policy and to unilaterally realize it, taking advantage of the rapidly changing international situation, the rascals recently went so far as to officially submit a so-called government memorandum on their separate entry to the UN Security Council. Also, the rascals showed no room for compromise when they had contacts with us, repeatedly babbling that their policy of entering the United Nations separately was an invariable policy.

If the South Korean puppets' insistence on separate UN entry were allowed, important problems concerning the entire Korean nation's interests would be discussed biasedly, and grave consequences would be the result. Therefore, in an effort to prevent grave consequences from arising, we have taken the stern step of entering the United Nations.

Now that North and South Korea have entered the United Nations, any attempt to perpetuate the country's split into two Koreas, taking advantage of it, should not be tolerated, and the path to accelerate reunification should be pioneered. In solving the issue of national reunification, our consistent position is to reunify the country under the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity and in the form of a confederal system on the basis of one nation, one state, two systems, and two governments.

Because there exist different ideologies and systems at present in the North and the South of our country, the only way to solve the reunification question in a peaceful way, without one side swallowing the other side or being swallowed by the other side, is to reunify the country under a confederal system. Achieving the country's reunification under a confederal system is the peaceful way of reunification which does not tolerate reunification through a victory over communism, reunification through communization, a northward invasion, or a southward invasion. This is a fair and aboveboard way of reunification acceptable to anyone. This also accords with the noble purpose of the United Nations, which has the mission of defending peace and justice in the international community.

Our fair and aboveboard formula of national reunification will win support and sympathy from UN member nations. Although the North and the South have entered the United Nations with different seats today, the day when a reunified Korea occupies one seat in the United Nations will come without fail. The United Nations will perform its function and role in conformity with the aspiration and desire of the people of the world to create a free and peaceful new world.

Daily Says U.S. Must Withdraw From Guantanamo

SK2209081691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 22 Sep 91

["U.S. Troops Must Be Withdrawn From Guantanamo"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA)—U.S. Defence Secretary Cheney in an interview on September 18 declared that the United States would not abandon the Guantanamo naval base and has no plan to change the status of the base.

His outburst reveals the ulterior intention of the U.S. ruling quarters to occupy the Guantanamo base for an indefinite period and this is a challenge to the sovereignty and dignity of Cuba, charges NODONG SINMUN today.

There is no reason or pretext for the United States to continue to occupy Guantanamo, the news analyst says, and continues:

Guantanamo is an inalienable part of the Cuban territory. Today when Cuba has become a sovereign and independent state freed from the colonial yoke and her people are demanding the dismantling of the Guantanamo base, with nothing can the United States justify its occupation of Guantanamo. Moreover, today when the pullout of foreign military bases and troops has become a trend of the times, the U.S. declaration that it will continue to occupy Guantanamo only shows in all its nakedness the imperialist aggressive and brigandish nature.

The purpose sought by the U.S. in keeping the Guantanamo base is to threaten and blackmail socialist Cuba and force it to fall on its knees and intensify military interference in Cuba and other Latin American countries.

The U.S. imperialists are frequently staging military exercises against Cuba, reinforcing their aggression forces in Guananamo. This is a dangerous move. This tells that they have not yet given up their aggressive and military intervention against Cuba.

The U.S. ruling quarters' talk about the "status of the Guantanamo base" and "regional mission" reveals the dangerous intention to step up the policy of strength, power politics, in Latin America with the base as the stronghold.

The U.S. reckless aggression and interference against Cuba must be held in check.

The United States must abandon its anachronistic policy of dominationism in the western hemisphere and pull its troops out of Guantanamo base unconditionally.

Pyongyang, Grenada Resume Diplomatic Relations

SK2109103991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 21 Sep 91

[Text] Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA)—A joint communique on resuming diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Grenada was published in New York on September 20.

According to the communique, the Government of the DPRK and the Government of Grenada have agreed upon resuming diplomatic relations between the two countries and exchanging diplomatic envoys at ambassadorial level, out of a desire to develop friendly and cooperative relations on the principles of complete equality, mutual benefit, mutual respect for sovereignty and noninterference in other's internal affairs.

The communique was signed by the DPRK and Grenada ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary and permanent representatives to the U.N., authorized by their governments.

WPK Cables Commemorative Meeting in Japan

SK2009154891 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1529 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Text] Pyongyang September 20 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on September 19 sent a message of greetings to a meeting marking the first anniversary of the publication of the three-party joint declaration which was held in Tokyo.

The historical joint declaration of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Liberal Democratic Party and Social-Democratic Party of Japan on the DPRK-Japan relations made public in Pyongyang last year is absolutely supported by peoples of Korea and Japan as it reflects the common desire of the two peoples to improve DPRK-Japan relations and principles for its materialisation, the message said, adding:

The three-party joint declaration will be greatly conducive to world peace and security by building a peaceful, prosperous new Asia.

In the past one year, the Workers' Party of Korea, the Liberal Democratic Party and Social-Democratic Party of Japan as well as a large number of justice-love, honest-minded political, public and press figures have made a great contribution to deepening understanding and friendship between the peoples of Korea and Japan and normalizing relations between the DPRK and Japan, by making joint efforts in cooperation on the basis of the spirit of the joint declaration.

The Workers' Party of Korea, pleased with this, takes this opportunity to wish the participants in the meeting greater success in their future righteous activities to improve DPRK-Japan relations and develop good neighbourly relations between the two peoples in the spirit of the joint declaration.

Iranian Minister Sends Thanks After Visit

SK2009150291 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2200 GMT 14 Sep 91

[Text] Upon his leaving our country, Akbar Torkan, minister of defense and armed forces logistics of the Islamic Republic of Iran, sent a message of appreciation to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK.

The message reads:

To Your Excellency Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK.

Upon leaving your beautiful country now, I, on behalf of myself and our delegation, sincerely extend thanks to Your Excellency, the Korean Government, and your people for their very warm and friendly hospitality extended to our delegation.

During our week's visit in your country, we came to learn about the success and progress made by the militant and diligent Korean people under the wise leadership of Your Excellency. We regard this as our success.

During our visit, the third joint economic talks between the two countries' governments were successfully held. We expect that this will contribute to further promoting bilateral relations between the two countries.

In conclusion, I wish Your Excellency long life. I also wish the militant and diligent Korean people more success in their progress and construction.

Akbar Torkan, minister of defense and armed forces logistics of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

14 Sep 1991, Pyongyang.

U.S. 'Arms Buildup' in South Condemned

SK2109062391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0521 GMT 21 Sep 91

["'Peace' Advertised by United States Is Deception"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comments on the decision of the United States to transfer to the South Korean puppets weapons worth 117 million dollars including radars, navigation instruments and "Sparrow" missiles to be carried by fighter planes.

This shows the U.S. authorities, though they talk loudly about "peace" on the Korean peninsula, act contrary to their words, the news analyst notes, and goes on:

The U.S. imperialists are putting spurs to the reinforcement and modernization of the air force of the South Korean puppets to place them in the foreground in a preemptive nuclear strike at our Republic from the sky.

This scheme finds graphic expression in the plan of the United States to transfer a large number of F-16 fighter-bombers to the puppets.

The U.S. arms supply to the puppets is bringing the military confrontation on the Korean peninsula to an extremely acute phase and increasing the danger of a nuclear war.

Putting weapons in the hands of the puppets, the United States seeks the sinister purpose of egging them on to aggravate disputes and igniting another Korean war under the pretext of "settling the disputes". By doing so, it intends to make a breakthrough in obtaining its aggressive designs on the whole of Korea and promoting its reactionary strategy against independence, progress and socialism there.

The United States must give up its anachronistic arms buildup in South Korea, come out to the negotiating table for the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula and withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

KCNA Reports U.S., South Military Exercises

19, 20 Sep Actions

SK2209084491 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 22 Sep 91

[Text] Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist aggressors staged an aerial surprise attack exercise in the sky above South Korea from September 19 and 20, according to military sources.

Mobilized here were assault planes and refuelling tankers based in the Japan proper and the Pacific and more than 150 fighter- bombers, assault planes and observation planes of the U.S. Air Force in South Korea and the puppet airforce.

On the 20th, the U.S. imperialists committed an aerial espionage on targets in areas along the Military Demarcation Line with the mobilisation of reconnaissance planes.

On the 19th 105 mm artillery groups of the puppet army fired a volley of shells in the Paju County area.

On the same day, the tank, armoured car and gun groups of the puppet army staged a military rehearsal, spreading out to the Demilitarized Zone along the Military Demarcation Line.

The planes which flew in the sky above South Korea for military games on September 19 and 20 numbered more than 1,000.

20-21 Sep Exercises

SK2309050591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 23 Sep 91

[Text] Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)—The U.S. Pacific Air Force and Navy commands staged a war exercise in the sky above Yoju, Kangnung and Oeyon Islet of South Korea on September 20 and 21, to increase the capability of coordinated operation between different types of planes flown from the overseas aggression bases, according to military sources.

Mobilized in it were formations of fighter-bombers and pursuit assault planes including F-15s and FA-18s based in Japan proper and the Pacific and more than 140 fighter-bombers, assault planes, observation planes and reconnaissance planes belonging to the U.S. Seventh Air Force and the puppet air force.

In the meantime, the South Korean puppets staged a provocative ground and aerial war exercise near the Demilitarized Zone along the Military Demarcation Line [MDL].

On September 21, 40 odd puppet army soldiers who took a position on the ridge of a nameless hill northwest of Tongjung-ri, Yonchon County, installed three 106.7 mm mortars and levelled them at our side for a pinpoint shot, gravely threatening the personal safety of our civil policemen.

Earlier, on the 20th, a night mobile exercise was staged in Cholwon County, South Korean Kangwon Province, with the mobilization of some 50 artillery vehicles pulling large-calibre guns.

Scores of puppet army soldiers who took a position in the nameless hill northwest of Yongsan-ri, Paju County, that day fired a volley of 12.7 mm large-calibre machine gun bullets toward an area near the DMZ along the MDL.

On the 21st, formations of helicopters of the puppet army held a war exercise aimed at infiltrating into the depths of our side in the sky above Chomwon-ri, Paju County.

South Military Alert Linked to Student's Death

SK2209085291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 22 Sep 91

[Text] Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA)—The South Korean authorities on September 20 issued an "emergency alert order" to the puppet army under the pretext of the "autumn festival consecutive holidays", according to a radio report from Seoul.

They ordered the puppet army commanders at all levels to be "on emergency alert" and "effectively carry out" logistic support.

This is not an accidental military racket.

In extreme uneasiness when the wrath of the masses at the bestial murder of a postgraduate of Seoul National University is on the point of explosion, the authorities issued this "emergency alert order" to browbeat the people and suppress a possible massive resistance by force of arms.

This fact shows the desperation of the authorities facing judgement by the people.

South Blamed for Suspension of Red Cross Talks

SK2309044791 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 23 Sep 91

["Sinister Words and Deeds for Propaganda Effect"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)—Kang Yong-hun, president of the South Korean Red Cross, in his recent telephone message talked this or that about the North-South Red Cross full- dress talks, says NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today.

Recalling that the North-South Red Cross full-dress talks which were held on 10 occasions thanks to the patient efforts of our side came to a deadlock as the South side took issue with the question of the visiting place of art troupe and home-visiting group and the content of the opera "The Flower Girl" which could not offer any problem, the news analyst points out:

The South side is entirely to blame for the failure to resume the Red Cross full-dress talks.

The South Korean Red Cross president talked about the "reunion of separated families" and "humanitarianism", uttering not a word of repentance for the South side's responsibility for blocking the resumption of the Red Cross full-dress talks and still avoiding an answer to our side's demand for the resumption of the talks. This cannot be construed otherwise than a sinister political game aimed at propaganda effect.

The South Korean Red Cross side should, first of all, try to act in accordance with Red Cross humanitarianism.

The South Korean Red Cross has not yet uttered a protest to the fascist dictators against their fatal beating with iron pipes of righteous-minded students demanding democracy, shooting them dead and suffocating them to death with tear gas and their wanton violation of human rights and has not yet taken a single relief measure for the patriots who are subjected to unspeakable sufferings in prison for 30 or 40 years.

Though the South Korean rulers have taken to prison thousands of innocent people waging a righteous struggle for independence, democracy and reunification, separating them from their families and relations by force, and put them to inhuman persecution and tortures, the South Korean Red Cross is rather defending the bloody atrocities of the hangmen.

It is the height of impudence for the South Korean Red Cross which has served the fascist authorities as their waiting maid to talk about the "reunion of the separated families" and "humanitarianism".

The South Korean Red Cross side should return to the stand and stance of Red Cross and show attention to the settlement of the inhumanitarian questions including the violation of human rights in South Korea, and make sincere efforts for the resumption of the North-South Red Cross full-dress talks.

There is no change in our stand to resume the Red Cross full- dress talks at an early date and relieve the misfortunes and sufferings of separated families.

Front Denounces South's 'Security-Oriented Rule'

SK2309103091 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 23 Sep 91

[Text] Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)—The spokesman for the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] (Hanminjon) in a statement released September 20 said that the frantic "security- oriented rule" of the No Tae-u fascist group for the "security of power" will only precipitate its miserable end, according to Seoul- based Radio Voice of National Salavation.

The No fascist group has launched the search of some 120 students of the "Chuche idea group" and a wholesale crackdown in waves on the National Council of Student Representatives (Chondaehyop) with the general mobilisation of intelligence and surveillance networks and police forces, raising a hue and cry over "forces behind Chondaehyop", the statement says, and continues:

Chondaehyop is not an organisation blindly manipulated by a behind-the-scene force.

It is a lawful consultative organisation of the general student councils of universities and colleges throughout South Korea, which was elected in a democratic way.

Like a thief turning on the master with a club, the No military group is groundlessly vilifying and harshly suppressing the students of Chondaehyop and the "Chuche Idea Group". This reveals the consciousness of serious crisis facing those who are upset by the invincible movement conducted by students upholding the chuche idea as the guiding banner, the idea which is demonstrating its viability without wavering even in the cold wave of reaction sweeping the world and it is the premeditated fascist offensive designed to destroy the chief obstacles to the long-term office of the pro-American dictatorial "regime" one by one at the initial stage.

The South Korean authorities' murder of a postgraduate Han Kuk-won on the scene of a peaceful demonstration staged by Seoul National University on September 17 is not an accidental incident committed by a few policemen but the murder by the institutional violence of the fascist military government and an inevitable product of the "security-oriented rule", the statement points out, and stresses:

The one million students should defend Chondaehyop, their representative organisation, from the harsh suppression by the fascist "regime" by intensifying the struggle to protect the hardcore members and defend the organisation with death.

Students and democratic forces of all strata should turn out to an active and courageous struggle to get the patriotic students and political prisoners illegally arrested by the fascist power released and unite all their strength to smash the "security-oriented rule".

South's 'Suppression' of Chondaehyop Condemned

SK2009154191 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Text] Pyongyang September 20 (KCNA)—The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] denounces the South Korean fascist clique for its harsh suppression of those patriotic students who it says have relations with us, branding it as a crafty move to aggravate North-South relations extremely and block the reconciliation and unity of the North and the South and as a vicious reactionary offensive to crack down upon and stifle the pro-reunification democratic forces in South Korea.

A spokesman of the CPRF said this in a statement today.

According to the statement, the puppet Security Planning Board on September 16 announced that it arrested four "members of the chuche idea group" who "lead" the National Council of Student Representatives (Chondaehyop), three of them were transferred to the prosecution on charge of "forming an organisation profiting the enemy and violating the National Security Law" and another one is under investigation.

The Security Planning Board said that it put on the want list 90 "hard core members of the chuche idea group" including the chairman of the policy committee of Chondaehyop and the chairman of the policy committee of Sochongnyon [Seoul District Federation of General Student Councils] on the same charge, and that they, after forming "activists organisations" at universities, put the policy committee, a supreme policy body of Chondaehyop, under their "control" and have given fighting guideline to universities in accordance with the fighting line of the North.

It also said that they "secretly sent" students Pak Song-hui and Song Yong-sung to the North as delegates of Chondaehyop and "manipulated behind the scene or led" the rally denouncing Suso scandals in March and the massive struggle in May and June after the fatal beating of student Kang Kyong-tae.

Timing to coincide with it, the public security department of the puppet supreme prosecutor's office drew out a list of 120 "students of the chuche idea group who praise the North and sympathize with the policy of the North" and sent it to first-line organs to arrest them.

The statement said:

The fascist clique described as if the core force of Chondaehyop has waged struggle under the "manipulation" of the North. This is a preposterous sophism to justify their ruthless suppression, linking youth and students' movement for independence, democracy and reunification with us.

South Korean people of all strata including youth and students are turning out to the struggle with their judgement and faith that they can no longer submit to the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the present "security-oriented" fascist rule, not by someone's instruction or manipulation.

Notorious forces of the "Sixth Republic" and "Fifth Republic" are openly conspired with each other under the fascist "security- oriented" rule, and brutality and ferocity of the murderous repressive politics put into the shade the "Yusin" dictatorship and the "Fifth Republic" dictatorship.

The struggle of South Korean youth and students and people are an eruption of anger against the atrocious "security-oriented" rule and an expression of due resistance against the inhuman No Tae-u murderous "regime".

Nevertheless, the No Tae-u military fascist clique is kicking up a frantic suppression row, taking issue with us, with a heinous purpose to bridge over the crisis of the "Sixth Republic regime" shaking to the foundations.

It is a habitual method of the fascist clique to fake up a plot against us and intensify suppression whenever it faces crisis.

The plot and fascist suppression, however, can never be a means of extending the remaining days of the doomed military fascist dictator.

The No group must stop at once fascist suppression of Chondaehyop and pro-reunification democratic forces including progressive patriotic students and set free the illegally arrested students and all the "political prisoners" unconditionally and immediately.

Party, State Leaders Attend Workers' Rally

SK1909092491 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2100 GMT 15 Sep 91

[Excerpt] Sunchon Vinalon Complex, a large chemical industry base, is struggling hard to produce a lot of high-quality vinalon and to build a new chemical fertilizer production base quickly. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song recently acquainted himself with the status of vinalon production in Sunchon Vinalon Complex and the status of construction of the fertilizer production base.

Saying that in order to enhance the superiority of our socialism it is imperative first to produce and transport a lot of fertilizer required for farming and second to produce more vinalon, the great leader brilliantly explained the militant task and ways to implement it successfully.

A joint rally of employees and builders of Sunchon Vinalon Complex and its related enterprises was held on the spot on 14 September to thoroughly implement the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The rally was attended by Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK], responsible secretary of the South Pyongan provincial party committee, and chairman of the People's Committee of South Pyongan Province; Pak Nam-ki, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Man-song, chairman of the Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee of South Pyongan Province; and functionaries of the sectors concerned. [passage omitted]

Kim Il-song Sends Thanks to Railway Workers

SK2009144691 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 8 Sep 91

[Excerpts] On the occasion of the 43d anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, a new railway between Tongnim and Tongchon Stations was completed and began operating.

A meeting was held at Tongchon Station to deliver a thank-you message from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the railway builders of the Kaechon Railway General Bureau and all the volunteers of Cholsan County, and to celebrate the opening of the new railway between Tongnim and Tongchon Stations. [passage omitted]

Kim Hak-pong, responsible secretary of the North Pyongan provincial party committee and chairman of the People's Committee of North Pyongan Province; Yom Chae-man, chairman of the Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee of North Pyongan Province; (Yu Tong- hwa), vice minister of the Ministry of Railways; and other functionaries concerned participated in the ceremony of the opening of the new railway with railway builders, employees of the railway transportation sector, and workers of Cholsan County.

The ceremony at the opening of the new railway started with the singing of the General Kim Il-song song. [passage omitted]

Kim Il-song Thanks Yongsong Machinery Workers

SK2009151191 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1200 GMT 13 Sep 91

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a thank-you note, in the name of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and the Republic's government and in his own name, to the workers, technicians, and office workers under the Yongsong Machinery General Bureau, who have produced and supplied to Hungnam fertilizer complex facilities of good quality necessary to replace the plant facilities at the complex with large and modern ones, including 4,000-horse power press, in a timely manner.

A meeting was held on the spot to convey the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's thank-you note. [passage omitted] In the meeting, the thank-you note from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was conveyed amid the participants' thunderous applause. [passage omitted]

KCNA Reviews 21 Sep Pyongyang Press

SK2109065691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0502 GMT 21 Sep 91

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA)—Papers here today carry messages of greetings sent by President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to President Vincent Tabone on the 27th anniversary of the independence of Malta and to Prime Minister George Price on the 10th anniversary of the independence of Belize.

Appearing in the press are congratulatory messages to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, from foreign party and state leaders on the occasion of the 43rd anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

Printed in the press is an account of a meeting held to convey thanks of the great leader President Kim Il-song to the builders of the tomb of King Tongmyong.

President Kim Il-song received reply messages from foreign state leaders, says the press.

Conveyed in NODONG SINMUN are voices of South Korean people expressing ardent reverence for the great leader President Kim Il- song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

MINJU CHOSON tells a story that Comrade Kim Chong-il has led efforts to turn the Korean Film Studio into a seat of the chuche film art.

Given in NODONG SINMUN are a message of greetings sent by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] to a meeting held in Tokyo to commemorate the first anniversary of the publication of the three-party joint declaration between the WPK and the Liberal Democratic Party and the Social-Democratic Party of Japan, and an account of the meeting.

Econews of the press includes reports about groundbreaking ceremonies of the Pyongsan-Kaesong and Kaechon-Sunchon railway electrification projects and innovations being effected in cement, Iron and Steel production.

NODONG SINMUN comes out with an article titled "intrinsic characteristics of socialist economic management".

Printed in the press are statements issued by Secretary Kim Yong-sun of the Central Committee of the WPK and the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan regarding the unanimous decision on the DPRK's admission into the United Nations.

Seen in the press are an account of the performance of the Pochonbo Light Music Troupe in Tokyo and reaction to it.

Papers give accounts of the closing ceremony of the international training course for journalists and the DPRK-UNICEF consultative meeting on early child development, stimulation and education held in Pyongyang.

The chairman of the United Left of Peru met with the Korean ambassador to his country and Kang Sok-chu, first vice-minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK, met with U.S. Senator Bob Smith in the U.N. building, says the press.

Carried in the press is a statement released by the spokesman for the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland denouncing the South Korean authorities' wholesale suppression of the "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop).

Papers report that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets staged war exercises and aerial espionages against the North.

NODONG SINMUN carries notes of Yi In-mo, "a long-term prisoner who refused to be converted", which was recently carried by the South Korean magazine MAL. He was a war correspondent of the People's Army. He served prison terms of 34 years after being arrested while fighting in the chirisan guerrilla during the Korean war.

The Korean Students Committee decided to send a delegation to the Panmunjom working-level parley on September 26 for discussing the matter of participation in the " '91 Yonsei-Korea University National Liberation Festival", according to the press.

NODONG SINMUN in a commentary denounces the intelligence politics of the South Korean authorities.

Appearing in the paper is the gist of an article carried by the Chinese magazine LIAOWANG no. 37 under the title "Dialogue for the Denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula Should Be Held at an Early Date".

The 43rd founding anniversary of the DPRK was celebrated abroad, says the press.

NODONG SINMUN comes out with a commentary denouncing the manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists to continue to transfer lethal weapons to the South Korean puppets.

Papers report that the Cuban Paper GRANMA carried an editorial headlined "Cuba Will Not Give in to the U.S. Nor Be Bribed By It", a TASS analyst wrote about the simultaneous withdrawal of the Soviet and U.S.

military personnel from Cuba and the book "70 Years of the Communist Party of China" was brought out in China.

Papers observe the 27th anniversary of the independence of Malta.

NODONG SINMUN informs the readers that Yasir 'Arafat referred to the Mid-East Peace Conference and the U.S. imperialists are reinforcing their Air Force in the Persian Gulf.

South Korea

North Official Discusses Relations With U.S.

SK2109084491 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 21 Sep 91 p 1

[By correspondent Song Yong-sung from New York]

[Text] It has been learned that, with the entry of South and North Korea into the United Nations as an occasion, the United States and North Korea nearly have agreed to make gradual and multilateral efforts to improve their relations, including upgrading their current counselor-level contact in Beijing to the ambassadorial level.

In connection with this, we have learned that North Korea judges the establishment of diplomatic relations between the ROK and China to be inevitable. It has also been learned that. to improve relations with the United States, North Korea gradually will meet U.S. demands, including returning U.S. soldiers' remains missing from the Korean war, signing the nuclear safeguards accords, and making progress in the North-South dialogue.

Kang Sok-chu, North Korean first vice minister of foreign affairs, who currently is attending the UN General Assembly, said in an interview with this reporter that he held a contact with U.S. Senator Robert Smith in New York on the afternoon of 19 September. He added that "because we (North Korea) have become a UN member, the conditions for improving relations between the United States and the DPRK have become more favorable."

Vice Minister Kang said that "in meeting with Senator Smith, the issues that the two countries have stated to improve relations were negotiated rather than the issue of returning the U.S. soldiers' remains." Thus, he implied that, in addition to the simple issue of returning the U.S. soldiers' remains, the general issues on improving relations between the two countries were discussed.

Asked about whether or not North Korea accepts the issue of nuclear inspection and the issue of making progress in the North- South dialogue, which the U.S side has stated as a precondition for improving the relations between the United States and North Korea, he positively said that "such issues will be settled through gradual negotiations and by strengthening relations between two countries."

He said that he notified the U.S. side that it can visit Pyongyang to negotiate the issue of returning the U.S. soldiers' remains.

In particular, in connection with the issue of establishing diplomatic relations between the ROK and China, he said that "we know that South Korea has been interested in this." He added that "even though we object to cross-recognition in principle, we can establish relations with the United States for the sake of the Korean peninsula; the issue between South Korea and China is a separate issue."

It is judged that North Korea will not link the issue of establishing diplomatic relations between the ROK and China with the issue of establishing diplomatic relations between the United States and North Korea. Thus, his remarks are noteworthy.

In the meantime, as for his recent remarks about the issue of holding North-South summit talks, he said that "I did not put forward a new question, but once again expressed our basic stance that, as President Kim Il-song proposed, if progress is made in the North-South high-level talks, a summit talk will be possible."

Reaffirms Nuclear Inspection Stance

SK2109014991 Seoul YONHAP in English 0131 GMT 21 Sep 91

[Interview with DPRK First Vice Foreign Minister Kang Sok-chu by YONHAP reporter in New York on 20 September]

[Text] United Nations, Sept. 20 (YONHAP)—North Korean First Vice Foreign Minister Kang Sok-chu reaffirmed Pyongyang's determination Friday to refuse "unilateral" inspection of its nuclear facilities by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) unless its call for denuclearization of the Korean peninsula was met.

"We will never accede to IAEA's unilateral inspection unless a certain measure is taken regarding the nuclear weapons held by the U.S. forces stationed in Korea," Kang told YONHAP News Agency in an exclusive interview, reiterating North Korea's demand for direct negotiation between South and North Korea on denuclearization of the peninsula.

Pressed to reveal whether the North would continue to reject a nuclear safeguards accord, Kang did not give a straight answer.

"First of all, the United States should guarantee that it will not pose a nuclear threat to North Korea and there should be negotiation between North and South Korea on denuclearization," Kang said.

Touching on South-North dialogue, Kang said the fourth round of high-level talks would be held as scheduled as it was pledged by North Korea.

"There is no change in our position that a South-North summit meeting would be realizable only on the basis of achievement in the on-going high-level talks," he said.

Asked North Korea's position regarding South Korea-China relations, Kang said: "Chinese leaders have told us they will not recognize South Korea under the current circumstances. They said they would, however, have trade relations with South Korea."

North Korea's normalization with Japan "hinges on Japan's position," the communist diplomat said.

On North Korea's bid to improve relations with the United States, Kang said: "We, the United States and North Korea, are negotiating and having behind-the-scene contacts." He refused to elaborate, saying, "it is difficult to go into detail now."

He ruled out the possibility of North Korea revising its Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo formula for unification of the Korean peninsula, saying that North Korea finds the confederal system, which he said was based on "one-nation, one-country and two- systems, two-governments theory" to be the "only justifiable" formula for unification.

Cites ROK-PRC Relations

SK2109013291 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 21 Sep 91 p 4

[By correspondent Kim Sung-yong from New York]

[Text] Kang Sok-chu, North Korean first vice minister of foreign affairs, is currently on a visit to New York to attend the UN General Assembly. In connection with the issue of the ROK establishing diplomatic relations with China, Kang said that "even though we have an objection to the cross-recognition in principle, we can establish relations with the United States for the Korean peninsula, and the issue between South Korea and China is a separate issue."

Considering the current trend, it is analyzed that such remarks by Vice Minister Kang Sok-chu are inevitable.

He revealed this in a telephone interview with this reporter. He added that "on 18 September, he had a contact with U.S. Senator Robert Smith, who is in charge of the issue of returning U.S. soldiers' remains missing from the Korean war, and negotiated this issue and the issue of improving relations between the United States and North Korea."

North Allegedly Sold Scuds to Iran, Syria

SK2109154291 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 1500 GMT 21 Sep 91

[Text] Yonhap, Cairo—The AL-AHRAM, an Egyptian Goverment- controlled paper, reports that North Korea provided 300 Scud missiles to Iran, and another 20 Scud missiles to Syria. The paper reports that Libya signed a contract with North Korea on purchasing missiles as well.

Force Realignment Along DMZ Termed 'Practical'

SK2109013391 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Sep 91 p 8

[Editorial: "Defense Realignment Along DMZ"]

[Text] The South Korean forces, the Defense Ministry announced Thursday, will man the entire length of the 155-mile Korean truceline, beginning Oct. 1, by replacing a battalion of the 2nd U.S. Infantry Division deployed at the rear area of Panmunjom in the Demilitarized Zone. But, the U.S. military personnel under the United Nations Command [UNC] will continue guarding the area directly north of the area to be vacated by the U.S. troops, which includes Panmunjom.

The troop realignment will mean that the United States will move further away from a leading role to a supportive one in Korea's defense arrangement, although it will remain in South Korea as a bulwark of peace and security. The planned turnover, along with the reduction of U.S. forces here and other pending measures, is apparently part of an effort to realign the roles of the United States and South Korea without diminishing the American commitment to the defense and security of the Korean peninsula.

It is also rather a natural and timely development commensurate with the growing power and status of South Korea and its armed forces, enhancing South Korea's initiatives and self-reliance in defending the country, although it will entail a corresponding increase in the responsibility and burden on our part.

Some military analysts have expressed concern that the dismantling of the existing defense arrangement along the truceline would be hazardous because the chances for automatic intervention of the U.S. forces in the event of a renewed hostility would be greatly diminished with the removal of U.S. troops who have served as a "trip wire." The contention may hold water to some extent but it must be remembered that there remains a contingent of U.S. troops guarding Panmunjom under the banner of the UNC, while many U.S. military installations are still deployed along the "invasion corridor" leading to the capital city of Seoul. Besides, a formidable armada of U.S. fighter aircraft that amply proved their invincibility in the Gulf war stands ready south of Seoul.

The Korean security environment is rapidly changing with the progress of detente in the region. Both North and South Korea are now full-fledged members of the

United Nations, which could provide momentum in promoting more active inter-Korea contacts and reconciliation leading hopefully to arms reduction on both sides of the Demilitarized Zone. With the wholesale collapse of communism in the Soviet Union and the rest of the East bloc, chances of North Korea relying on military support from its former Communist neighbors have lessened considerably.

The troop redeployment along the DMZ, therefore, is a practical adjustment to the evolving new environment that should elevate the security partnership between Seoul and Washington onto a more mature plane. It could make the partnership more enduring and harmonious in the surging new international order. Moreover, it could develop into a turning point in the currently sluggish pace of the inter- Korea rapprochement. Yet, meticulous preparedness is essential in order not to allow any vulnerability in our security posture in this transitional period.

No Tae-u Arrives in U.S.; Activities Previewed

SK2309041091 Seoul YONHAP in English 0235 GMT 23 Sep 91

[Text] New York, Sept. 22 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korean President No Tae-u arrived here Sunday afternoon where he will make a keynote speech to the United Nations General Assembly and meet with foreign leaders.

No will address the General Assembly Tuesday as the first South Korean president to do so after his country's full membership in the United Nations.

Both South and North Korea were admitted to the global body Sept. 17.

Before his keynote speech, No will meet with U.S. President George Bush Monday afternoon. The two leaders are expected to discuss joint efforts in making North Korea accept outside inspection of its nuclear facilities and ways of economic support for the Soviet Union after last month's failed coup.

The presidents are to discuss Bush's visit to South Korea, scheduled for November.

No will also meet with Malaysian Prime Minister Mohamed Mahathir and New Zealand Prime Minister James Bolger on Monday. The meetings are likely to focus on Asia-Pacific cooperation, including the third Asia-Pacific economic cooperation ministerial meeting opening in Seoul in November.

Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama is scheduled to call on No and explain Tokyo's position in improving ties with North Korea. Japan early this month said it is considering "implied recognition" of North Korea after its U.N. entry.

Nakayama is expected to clarify that recognition and U.N. entry are separate issues while No is to reiterate South Korea's five- point demands to be met before Japan normalizes ties with North Korea.

Kim Yong-sam, executive chairman of No's ruling Democratic Liberal Party, greeted No at the John F. Kennedy Airport along with Thomas Pickering, American ambassador to the United Nations, and Desaix Anderson, deputy assistant secretary of state.

No's tour will extend to Mexico where he will make a three-day state visit.

Hopes for Reunification

SK2109021691 Seoul YONHAP in English 0100 GMT 21 Sep 91

[Text] Seattle, Sept. 20 (YONHAP)—South Korean President No Tae-u arrived in Seattle from Seoul on Friday morning for a stopover en route to the United Nations headquarters.

No and his party were welcomed at the airport by Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok, Ambassador to the United States Hyon Hong-chu, Seattle Mayor N. Rice and scores of Koreans who live here. [passage omitted]

No is scheduled to leave Sunday for New York and on Tuesday he will become the first South Korean president to address the General Assembly as head of a full U.N.-member state. South and North Korea were separately admitted to the world body early this week.

No will have summit talks with U.S. President George Bush, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir and New Zealand Prime Minister Jim Bolger before going on to Mexico for a state visit.

During a luncheon for Korean community leaders in this port city, No said he was confident that reunification of Korea will be realized within 10 years and the joint entry of South and North Korea into the United Nations will be a historic turning point toward reunification.

That North Korea had changed its stubborn attitude and joined the United Nations indicated the realities of North Korea, which has to change, No told about 70 community leaders from Seattle and Tacoma.

"Unimaginable" things had happened since he was last here, in December 1989 on his way to Europe, No said, such as three summit meetings with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev.

"I had consolidated my belief that the cold war system on the Korean peninsula was collapsing and the days of unification was drawing near when I stayed at the Kremlin in December last year," he said.

No said that the whole world was becoming a stage for the Korean people because of the success of his Northern policy and that Korea was moving from a peripheral to a central country in the view of the Western world.

He said that Korea would be an advanced country with a per capita gross national product of 15,000 U.S. dollars in 10 years despite current difficulties.

Democracy in Korea was on the right track and there would be no retreat or derailment, he said.

No will eat dinner with his entourage Saturday and prepare for his summit talks and U.N. address before he leaves Sunday morning.

From the United Nations No will go to Mexico as the guest of Mexican President Carlos Salinas, becoming the first Korean president to visit a Latin American country.

He will return home Sept. 30.

Trade Deficit With Socialist Nations Soars

SK2109025491 Seoul YONHAP in English 0215 GMT 21 Sep 91

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 21 (YONHAP)—South Korea's trade deficits with Northern socialist countries, especially China, have soared sharply this year, adding to the growing current account deficit.

In the first seven months, Korea had a deficit of 1,047.72 million U.S. dollars in trade with the Northern countries, which include the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, Mongolia and Vietnam, on a customs clearance basis, the authorities said Saturday.

Exports to the northern countries totaled 1,282.37 million dollars and imports amounted to 2,330.1 million dollars in the seven months.

Exports to China in January-July stood at 558.67 million dollars and imports totaled 1,835.88 million dollars for a deficit of 1,277.22 million dollars.

The deficit with China was 1,267.19 million dollars in 1989, 1,683.29 million dollars last year and is expected to surpass 2 billion dollars this year.

The authorities said China's discriminatory duties on Korean imports should be removed to correct the problem.

Korea recorded a trade deficit of 109.21 million dollars with the Soviet Union in the seven months on exports of 233.97 million dollars and imports of 343.18 million dollars.

Korea's total trade deficit this year is expected to be 8.4 billion dollars, according to the Korea Development Institute.

Trade with Eastern Europe, however, produced a surplus of 282.92 million dollars thanks to automobiles and electronics products. Exports surpassed imports by 407.07 million dollars to 125.15 million dollars.

Trade with Vietnam and Mongolia registered a surplus of 56.78 million dollars, with 82.66 million dollars of exports and 25.88 million dollars of imports, and trade with North Korea turned in a deficit of about 100 million dollars.

Imports from the North were 111.47 million dollars in the January-August period and exports totaled 12.57 million dollars.

The government will try to complete trade negotiations with China at an early date to remove the discriminatory duties on Korean products, the authorities said.

Items for Tied Loans to Soviets Determined

SK2309050391 Seoul YONHAP in English 0224 GMT 23 Sep 91

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 23 (YONHAP)—Officials of South Korea and the Soviet Union have fixed the amount of sports footwear, color televsion sets and eight other items to be shipped to the Soviet Union soon with Seoul's loans in a meeting here last week, the Trade and Industry Ministry said Monday.

The Ministry said the items included 5 million pairs of sneakers, 1,000 tons of foaming agent (toluene deisocyanate), 140 million U.S. dollars worth of parts for video tape recorders, 180,000 sets of color tv, and 5 million dollars worth of motors for washing machines.

Also on the list are 10,000 tons of materials for synthetic detergents, 25 million dollars of textiles, 15 million dollars worth of containers, 250,000 sets of parts for mini tvs and 300,000 sets of parts for black-and-white tvs.

During the meeting, Soviet officials asked for 61 million dollars' increase of shipment of telephone cable, textiles, stainless steel plate, synthetic fiber and yarn, and braun tubes for color tvs. Korean officials said they would decide on the additional request after studying the supply capability of domestic firms.

The Korean officials demanded the Soviet Union pay 33 million dollars in arrears for exports made since last year. Soviet officials promised they would convey the Korean demand to the Soviet foreign economic bank and other related agencies for early settlement of the payment.

The Ministry said Korea's export of raw materials and consumer products on its 800 million dollars' loan to the Soviet Union would proceed well in the days ahead as environment was improving.

The two countries opened direct air route in July. Containers have been included in Korea's exports to the Soviet Union as Korea had wished, the Ministry said.

Soviets Want Fewer Consumer Goods

SK2109071091 Seoul YONHAP in English 0553 GMT 21 Sep 91

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 21 (Yonhap)—The Soviet Union has asked South Korea for an additional 35 million U.S. dollars of Braun tubes and fewer consumer goods, business sources said Saturday.

The number of tubes under a tied loan from Seoul was 180,000, but the Soviets have asked for 500,000 and Korea's three color Braun tube makers are competing to supply them, they said.

The government told the three—Samsung Electron Devices Co., Gold Star Co. and Orion Electric Co., an affiliate of the Daewoo Group—to share the additional volume among themselves through negotiation, but they were unable to compromise and now await government mediation, the sources said.

Of the 800 million dollars in tied loans offered to the Soviet Union, 160 million dollars was set aside for purchase of electronics goods.

Under a previous agreement, Samsung Electronics Co. was to export 80 million dollars of video cassette recorders, Gold Star 60 million dollars of goods—40 million dollars of microwave ovens, 15 million dollars of color Braun tubes and 5 million dollars of motors. Daewoo was to export VCR's worth 20 million dollars.

Tube makers had been experiencing difficulties recently with a reduction of exports to China following floods in the country and sluggish exports to Eastern Europe.

Bank Urges Turning to USSR for Technology

SK2309081991 Seoul YONHAP in English 0615 GMT 23 Sep 91

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 23 (YONHAP)—South Korea should turn away from Japan and the United States and look anew to the Soviet Union and other East bloc nations for technology transfer, according to the Korea Development Bank Monday.

The lop-sided technology reliance on Japan and the United States is deepening South Korea's dependence on the two countries, and it is time to seek countermeasures against their technology protection, the state-run bank said in a report to the Finance Ministry.

The report, an analysis on technology import, said that for technological information Japan and the United States denies to South Korea, the country should turn to the Soviet Union, the East Bloc and the European Community.

The bank backed up its recommendation with figures from 1962 to 1990 that showed Japan accounting for 50.9 percent of technology transfer to Korea with 3,563 cases and the United States 26.3 percent with 1,826 cases. Transfer from the two countries last year recorded 75.1 percent, according to the report.

South Korea paid 514.1 million U.S. dollars for American technology last year, 47.3 percent of the total. Another 341.4 million dollars, 31.4 percent of the total payment, went to Japan.

Foreign Minister Meets Japanese Counterpart

SK2309091891 Seoul YONHAP in English 0850 GMT 23 Sep 91

[Text] New York, Sept. 23 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok met with his Japanese counterpart Taro Nakayama Monday morning and discussed ways to promote bilateral cooperation after Seoul's full membership in the United Nations and exchanged opinions on Pyongyang-Tokyo normalization talks.

South Korea was formally admitted to the global body along with communist North Korea under separate membership on Sept. 17.

Yi called on Nakayama to faithfully comply with mutual agreements that their nations would press the North as conditions for Pyongyang-Tokyo ties to open its nuclear facilities to international inspection and resume inter-Korean dialogue.

Over Japan's growing military profile, Yi said he shared deep concern with other East Asian nations and recommended the Japanese top diplomat that his nation contribute to the U.N. peace keeping operations economically, not militarily.

Kim Tae-chung Urges Permanent Mission Exchanges

SK2309040091 Seoul YONHAP in English 0302 GMT 23 Sep 91

[Text] New York, Sept. 22 (YONHAP)—South Korean opposition leader Kim Tae-chung said Sunday South and North Korea should exchange permanent missions with diplomatic privileges, now that they both are members of the United Nations.

Arriving here from a six-day Soviet trip, the president of the Democratic Party told Korean journalists that the two Koreas' U.N. entry last week should herald steps for easing tension on the Korean peninsula and exchanges on all fronts.

"South and North Korea should open permanent missions with diplomatic privileges in each other's capital to expand contacts," he said.

Kim said the two Koreas should strive to settle the issues of non-aggression declaration and expansion of exchange simultaneously, not one by one. The question of priority was a major stumbling block to progress of the three rounds of inter-Korean prime ministers' talks so far, he said.

Burma

U.S. Diplomat Told of Plane Wreckage, Drugs

BK2009151491 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister U Ohn Gyaw invited Mr. Franklin Huddle, Jr. of the U.S. Embassy in Yangon [Rangoon] to the Foreign Ministry this afternoon and informed him of the wreckage and parts of a military plane which crashed in northern Myanmar [Burma] during World War II. The remains were found by a military column.

Photocopies of the list of items found at the site of the plane crash— four name tags with serial numbers of three persons, an inventory of parts of the wreckage, two old pistols, and a U.S. Army first aid box—were handed over to the U.S. diplomat. It was also reported that the crashed U.S. military plane was a C-47 A.

Furthermore, the U.S. diplomat was informed of the narcotic drug trade activities by the Kachin Independence Army [KIA] in the Mongkawng, Gaik Kyeik, and Sihkangyi areas and of the capture of Isat, batallion commander of the KIA 12th Battalion, with one kilogram of heroin on 17 September.

It was also learned that when the information on the wreckage of the U.S. military plane and narcotic drugs was given, false information from KIA terrorist insurgents was cited. It was then explained that information on the discovery of the U.S. plane wreckage by a military column was being given in a friendly manner.

Troops Moving Towards Karen-Held Village

BK2109014891 Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 Sep 91 p A2

[Text] About 1,000 Burmese troops yesterday were moving toward a Burmese village located opposite Mae Sariang's Mae Hong Son Province reportedly to take on the Karens again after they were forced to retreat earlier yesterday, an informed military source said.

He said the military officials here spotted more than 60 trucks with over 1,000 Burmese troops moving straight to Beeta village which is located opposite Mae Takoe Ta in the district. But the final destination of the trucks is not known yet, the source said.

More than 200 Burmese troops on Tuesday attempted to overrun an outpost of the Karen force near the Thai-Burmese border. The battle between the two sides spilled over to about two kilometres of Thai territory, according to the source.

The Burmese troops, stationed at Doi Pa Tang, continued their assault on the Karen forces on the Thai side. But the Karen forces yesterday counter-attacked and pushed the Burmese troops back into Burma. The Karen forces also managed to capture the Burmese troops' outpost on Doi Pa Tang.

KNPP Insurgents Attack 11 Sep; Two Killed

BK2109080491 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Excerpts] The terrorist insurgent Karenni National Progressive Party [KNPP] has been disrupting regional peace and tranquillity and attacking innocent travelers.

At 2000 on 11 September four local people traveling from Pasawng to (Kukyaung) on the Pasawng-Loikaw motor road in Kayah State were resting in a field hut about seven miles from Pasawng. A group of KNPP insurgents came and shot at those innocent travellers without any reason. As a result of the shooting two people were killed and two other people were seriously wounded. [passage omitted]

Army columns are in pursuit of the fleeing insurgents.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

British Defense Secretary, Minister Hold Talks

BK2109081391 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 21 Sep 91

[Text] Visting British Defense Secretary Tom King and Finance Minister Datuk Sri Anwar Ibrahim have held a wide range of discussions in Kuala Lumpur.

Speaking to reporters after the talks, Datuk Sri Anwar said he proposed that more bilateral arrangements be made to enhance economics, trade, and defense links.

Mr. King arrived in Kuala Lumpur yesterday afternoon for a two-day visit. He said Britain would provide more training facilities for Malaysian Army personnel, and expand existing joint training programs. Further discussions on the memorandum of understanding between Malaysia and Britain on the purchase of British defense equipment are expected to be held during Mr. King's visit.

Warships Talks With British 'Progressing Well'

BK2309053291 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0336 GMT 23 Sep 91

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 23 (OANA/BERNAMA)—The Malaysian-British talks on the purchase of two missile warships is progressing well with only a few more sessions expected to take place before the purchasing agreement is signed.

The deal is part of the 1 billion pound Sterling defence package agreed to by the two countries under a memorandum of understanding (MOU) signed in 1989.

British Defence Secretary Tom King said today the most recent discussion on the purchase of the Corvette-typed vessels was held some two weeks ago when Malaysian Deputy Defence Minister Wan Abu Bakart Wan Mohamed visited this year's Royal Navy equipment exhibition at Whale Island in Portsmouth, England.

Singapore

New Zealand's Bolger Views U.S. Base Closure

BK2009143291 Hong Kong AFP in English 1147 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Text] Singapore, Sept 20 (AFP)—New Zealand Prime Minister Jim Bolger said here Friay that closure of U.S. bases in the Philippines would provide no new impetus to revive Washington's defence ties to his country through the defunct ANZUS treaty.

The Wellington leader made his comments at the end of a day-long visit to Singapore which featured talks with Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong and Lee Hsien Loong, deputy premier and minister of trade and industry.

Bolger, who is due to travel to the United States but will not have formal talks with President George Bush, said the six-year-old rupture of the ANZUS treaty "is not on any particular agenda at the present time."

The treaty linking the two countries and Australia has been effectively dead since Washington froze defense ties with Wellington for imposing a ban on visits by U.S. nuclear warships to New Zealand ports in 1985.

Bolger said the circumstances surrounding the ANZUS dispute "don't come into any greater focus with the disagreement between the United States and the Philippine Government on the U.S. bases in the Philippines.

[Passage indistinct] believe that adds a new dimension to it, but it's an interesting element," he told a news conference.

Bolger also said it was possible the Five Powers Defense Arrangement linking his country, Britain, Australia, Singapore and Malaysia could assume more importance in a region where Washington is cutting back its military presence,

"I wouldn't rule it out, but there are no moves to do that at this moment."

The prime minister, who also met local business leaders, made a strong pitch for investment in New Zealand, saying tourism there had "huge potential" and forestry resources were tipped to double in the next decade.

He said New Zealand was working hard for a successful conclusion of snagged trade talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) but also saw no problems with moves to tighten economic cooperation among Asian states.

The Malaysian proposal for an East Asian Economic Grouping (EAEG) has gone through several changes since its first incarnation which excluded New Zealand and Australia, Bolger said.

As to the Thai proposal for a free trade arrangement among members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Bolger said, "I don't see that as any threat at all. As long as [passage indistinct] it'll be pretty open and free."

Bolger was to fly to New York via London to address the U.N. General Assembly.

Document Exchange Urged To Settle Isle Dispute

BK2109123791 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 17 Sep 91 p 1

[Text] Singapore informed Malaysia yesterday that it would like to have a formal exchange of documents as soon as possible in accordance with a 1981 agreement so that the ownership of Pedra Branca could be resolved once and for all.

The Singapore High Commission in Kuala Lumpur also told the Malaysian Foreign Ministry that if the matter was still not resolved after the exchange of documents, it could be referred to the International Court of Justice for adjudication.

Disclosing this in a statement yesterday, the Singapore Foreign Ministry said Pedra Branca, on which Horsburgh Lighthouse stands, is part of the territory of Singapore.

Recent reports in the Malaysian press and television had quoted important Umno political leaders as claiming that Pedra Branca, which the Malaysians refer to as Pulau Batu Putih, belonged to the state of Johor.

A Johor Baru Umno Division delegates' meeting last Friday passed an extraordinary resolution calling on the government to restore Malaysia's sovereignty over the island.

Yesterday's Foreign Ministry statement said that Singapore has since the 1840s, by virtue of both its actions and those of its predecessor governments, occupied and exercised sovereignty over Pedra Branca and the waters around it.

"However, in the interest of resolving Malaysia's claim, and in the spirit of close and warm relations between Malaysia and Singapore, the governments of Malaysia and Singapore had reached an understanding in December 1981 that the matter should be resolved through a formal exchange of documents," it said.

In this context, the statement added, Singapore had on numerous occasions asked Malaysia for an early date for the formal exchange of documents.

In 1989, in a further effort to seek a resolution of Malaysia's claim to Pedra Branca, Singapore proposed that if after the exchange of documents the matter was not settled, the dispute could be adjudicated upon by the International Court of Justice, whose decision shall be binding on both sides, it said.

The question of ownership of Pedra Branca resurfaced early this month when the chief of the Johor Baru Umno division, Datuk Shahrir Samad, called on the Malaysian government to clarify the matter.

He said that he had raised the issue because Johor fishermen had complained that they were "driven away" and barred from the area by the Singapore authorities.

Replying to Datuk Shahrir, Johor Mentri Besar Tan Sri Muhyiddin Yassin said that the island lay within Malaysia's Exclusive Economic Zone and Johor fishermen had every right to fish there.

The Port of Singapore Authority [PSA] has said that fishermen, including those from Johor, had always been allowed to fish in waters around Pedra Branca.

The only occasion in recent years when fishermen were kept out was a period in 1989 when the PSA was installing a radar tower on the island.

In his reply, Tan Sri Muhyiddin also said that the Johor government was ready to provide evidence, if necessary, to prove that the island belonged to Johor.

Commenting on Tan Sri Muhyiddin's statement, the Malaysian Deputy Foreign Minister, Datuk Dr Abdullah Fadzil Che Wan, said a third party would be asked to help resolve the issue if talks between the two countries failed to settle the dispute.

In its statement yesterday, the Singapore Foreign Ministry said the Singapore government welcomed the statement by Dr Abdullah Fadzil.

It also welcomed the statements by Dr Abdullah Fadzil and Tan Sri Muhyiddin that their government was ready to provide evidence of Malaysia's claims to the island.

"Singapore is likewise prepared to provide evidence of its ownership of Pedra Branca," it said.

"It is in the best interest of both governments to have an exchange of documents without further delay, in accordance with the 1981 understanding between them, so that the ownership of Pedra Branca can be resolved once and for all."

Cambodia

Reportage on SNC-UN Proceedings in New York

Remaining Issues Viewed

BK2209045491 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 21 Sep 91

[Report by station editor Pol Ham on the meetings in New York of the Cambodian Supreme National Council with the five major powers and the cochairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia—recorded]

[Text] The election issue, one of the deadlocked problems in Phatthaya, has been resolved in New York. [words indistinct] to end and solve the Cambodian problem will be signed in Paris on 31 October 1991.

The three main issues raised for discussion at the Supreme National Council [SNC] meeting and at the meeting between the SNC and the five major powers in New York to solve the Cambodian problem in the past two days, 19 and 20 September, are:
1. The election;
2. The final decision of the SNC when the chairman is absent or does not want to decide; and
3. The military arrangement.

On the first issue, the election system, the SNC has agreed to adopt the proportional representation system in each province. The second issue—when the SNC chairman is absent or does not want to decide on a matter involving differing views among the SNC—the SNC has agreed to let the UN secretary general's representative make the final decision. The third issue relating to the military arrangement, [words indistinct] made a proposal with reference to the 26 November 1990 draft agreement and the SNC agreement at the second meeting in Phatthaya.

To specify that the meeting to solve the three issues [words indistinct] two days, 19 and 20 September 1991. On 19 September, it was the SNC meeting chaired by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk with the participation of the SNC members from the four parties, namely the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF], represented by His Excellency Son Sann and Ieng Muli; the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia], represented by Prince Norodom Ranariddh; the party of Democratic Kampuchea represented by Khieu Samphan and Son Sen; and the Phnom Penh side represented by Hun Sen and Hor Namhong. It was on this day that the SNC agreed on the electoral system. It was also on this day that the KPNLF proposed to rearrange the 26 November 1990 draft agreement to conform with the SNC agreements reached at the two meetings in Phatthaya, Beijing, and in New York in order to speed up the process toward signing [words indistinct].

On the afternoon of 20 September, there was a meeting among the SNC, the five major powers, and the Paris International Conference on Cambodia [PICC] cochairmen, with the presence of the UN secretary general's representative. At this meeting, Chairman Jean-David Levitte congratulated the SNC for reaching an agreement on the electoral system, which was deadlocked in Phatthaya. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk informed the five major powers on the issue relating to the final decision which has been granted to the UN secretary general's representative if the SNC chairman is absent or does not want to decide when there are differing views among the SNC members.

On this occasion, the five major powers showed the amended article concerning the points relating to the military arrangement in accordance with various decisions made at the second meeting in Phatthaya. The SNC will examine this document on the night of 20 September and the meeting to discuss the final decision will be held on 21 September 1991.

Results Outlined

BK2309040191 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 22 Sep 91

[Text] Here is the outcome of the Supreme National Council [SNC]'s meetings held in New York on 20 and 21 September 1991:

1. The Cambodian SNC meetings were held officially on 20 and 21 September 1991 at the UN Office in New York, the United States. As a matter of fact, since 14 September, the SNC has held working sessions with the five permanent members of the UN Security Council [UNSC], the two cochairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia [PICC], and the representative of the UN secretary general.

2. We would like to sum up the preliminary results of the meeting held between the SNC and the five UNSC permanent members, the PICC cochairmen, and the representative of the UN secretary general as follows:

1—The electoral system—the only problem left from the second meeting held in Phatthaya at the end of August 1991—has now been settled. Therefore, the important points raised at the first meeting in Phatthaya, the meeting in Beijing, the second meeting in Phatthaya, and at these meetings in New York have all been resolved. This is the successful achievement of the SNC and the reult of the efforts of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, with the approval of the five UNSC permanent members, the PICC cochairmen, and the representative of the UN secretary general.

2—A number of technical problems were also discussed and decided upon. These technical problems involved:
A. The dispatch of 200 UN forces to Phnom Penh before the SNC goes there.
B. The decision taken on the question of the arrangement of civilian police in line with the requirements of the maintenance of security.
C. The dismantling of 70 percent of the armed forces that has to be carried out effectively and correctly. All parties decided that the remaining 30 percent of the armed forces would either be dismantled totally or turned into a single national army. This is in full agreement with the request of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the three factions, the five UNSC permanent members, and the whole world. This is because they do not want any more war nor [words indistinct].
D. All parties decided on the following programs:

—On 28, 29, and 30 October 1991, there will be a meeting of the 19-country PICC Coordinating Committee in order to approve the comprehensive agreement. On 31 October, the PICC meeting will be held on a plenary foreign ministerial level in order to sign the comprehensive agreement to solemnly and officially end the Vietnamese war of aggression.

Remarks:

1. The above-mentioned result is attributable to the struggle waged by our entire nation and people—a struggle waged with the greatest valor, perseverance, and undauntedness, unprecedented in the new history of our Cambodian nation and people. It is a historic achievement, marked by the fact that our Cambodian nation and people have preserved and prevented the present-day Cambodia from becoming the second Kampuchea Kraom [former Cambodian territory in South Vietnam]. This means that we have been able to defend and preserve our nation, our people, and our race. It is not just an ordinary event. This is because the great destruction and untold misery caused by the 13-year Vietnamese war of aggression against our nation, people, and property, and the death, deformation, and separation among our people and their families have all been known, seen, and experienced personally by our people and recorded by them in the pages of history. Therefore, this result is seen as a great historic result that all of us and our children in future generations will never forget. They will always respect and preserve the traditions of patriotism, love for the people and race, and the pursuance of the eternal defense and protection of the people and race.

2. The above-mentioned result is regarded as a great historic result. However, this result is now only a law on paper. Its implementation will certainly face some complicated and difficult problems because the enemy does not want our country to enjoy independence, peace, and sovereignty with territorial integrity. It has always tried to undermine our nation and people, sowing discord among our people and making them tear at each other's throats, as is happening in Lebanon, so that it can easily meddle in our affairs and swallow up our nation and people.

Concerning this matter, we have gained experience through the sacrifice of the life of our people. Therefore, the duty of all Cambodians both inside and outside the country is to firmly adhere to the policy of great national union, national reconciliation, and national harmony without discrimination, whether white, black, blue, or red. We must avoid doing anything affecting the nation, the people, or the great national union. We must not do anything because of the enemy's manipulation. We must recognize that we are a small, weak nation with a small population. The enemy greatly desires to exploit and take advantage of our nation and people. No enemy wants to help our nation and people regain independence, peace, and sovereignty with territorial integrity. Therefore, we must stand firm on the policy of great national union, reconciliation, and unity under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

Communique Issued

BK2209122791 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT 22 Sep 91

[Report by station editor Pol Ham—recorded]

[Text] The five permanent members of the UN Security Council [UNSC] have endorsed the agreement reached by the Supreme National Council [SNC] of Cambodia in New York, especially on the future electoral system in Cambodia. Following the conclusion of the SNC meeting and the meeting among the SNC and the five UNSC permanent members and the cochairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia [PICC], a press communique was issued on 21 September that I would like to unofficially translate from the text in French as follows:

Press communique issued in New York on 21 September 1991:

—The five permanent members of the UNSC and Indonesia met in New York on 20-21 September 1991. The representative of the UN secretary general was also present at the meeting;

—On 20 September, the five UNSC permanent members and Indonesia held a second round of talks with the SNC members under the chairmanship of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk;

—The five UNSC permanent members and Indonesia were pleased to take part in the informal meeting on 21 September 1991 with all the members of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia in order to exchange views on recent developments in the peace process.

—The five UNSC permanent members and Indonesia satisfactorily took note of the decision handed down by the SNC on the issue of the electoral system under which Cambodia's national elections will be held according to proportional representation on a provincial level.

—They also expressed satisfaction with the message dated 20 September addressed by the SNC chairman to the UN secretary general reaffirming the process of making the decision. They were pleased to welcome and consider this a new testimony to the increasing cooperation within the SNC of Cambodia. The Cambodian parties decided to provide, at an early date, the UN Secretariat with a detailed report on military forces with a view to facilitating the process of preparing the (?military aspect) of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC]. It is expected that the UN secretary general will present for examination by the UNSC a plan to dispatch a mission of the 18th office of the United Nations to Cambodia shortly after an agreement on a comprehensive settlement is signed.

—The five UNSC permanent members noted with satisfaction that the process of achieving a joint agreement for Cambodia has entered its final stage. Therefore, the objective of achieving durable national reconciliation and peace in Cambodia is at hand. In this context, they expressed a common desire that the Paris International Conference on Cambodia should be reconvened before the end of October.

Government Forces Said Getting Training in SRV

BK2209024691 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 21 Sep 91

["News from Phnom Penh"]

[Excerpt] The national council in Phnom Penh reports that on 10 and 15 September, the Vietnamese aggressors and the Phnom Penh side sent 150 A-3 policemen in Phnom Penh to Vietnam for training in psychological warfare and subversion. This clearly shows our people in Phnom Penh the warmongering true nature and the aggressive ambition of the Vietnamese aggressors and the Phnom Penh side. [passage omitted]

Resistance 'Scheme' To Use Force Condemned

BK2309062791 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 22 Sep 91

[Station commentary: "Pol Pot Clique's Scheme To Contaminate the Atmosphere of Mutual Trust"]

[Text] Through the successive meetings of the Supreme National Council [SNC] in Phatthaya, Beijing, Pyongyang, and then again in Phatthaya, the opposing Cambodian factions on both sides could overcome their differences in the process to seek a political solution to the Cambodian problem.

Also, through these meetings, the Cambodian factions have strengthened their mutual trust with the sole aim of ending the protracted war and bringing peace back to the people and country.

Again recently, while in New York to attend the 46th UN General Assembly, the SNC, at its informal meeting in New York, more firmly consolidated this mutual trust. So much so that national and international public opinion has acclaimed this as a great achievement of the Cambodian nation since the Cambodians were able to settle their own internal problems by themselves.

Prompted by this, the international community expects a peace agreement—based on the framework document of the five permanent members of the UN Security

Council [UNSC]—for the Cambodian problem to be signed within the near future.

However, the Pol Pot clique, whose hands are stained with the people's blood, has acted contrary to the above-mentioned trend by repeatedly claiming that the State of Cambodia [SOC] side is rearming cadres in villages and communes in order to threaten and force the people to vote for it, and that the SOC is recruiting new soldiers for demobilization by the United Nations in line with the 70-percent demobilization agreement.

This is another scheme to contaminate the atmosphere of mutual trust so that the clique can realize its strategy of hindering and prolonging the political solution until it can seize power throughout the country.

Everybody knows that the process toward a political solution to the Cambodian problem has reached this final stage because of the good will and great contributions made by the SOC side. This is an irrefutable fact. If the SOC does not want to settle the Cambodian problem through political means, no one can force the SOC to do whatever they want and no one can use force to crack down on or topple the SOC or reverse the situation in Cambodia.

Everyone well knows that during the past 12 years and more, the three armed forces of the other Cambodian side fully cooperated with each other and had a large quantity of aid—materiel, arms, money, and logistic supplies—but they failed to realize their insane scheme. They failed in the past 12 years and more and will fail again in their future attempt to realize this scheme with the use of military means.

However, to end the suffering and misery suffered by our nation due to the war that has lasted for more than (?a decade) and to restore and rebuild the country ruined by the Pol Pot clique and the war, the SOC Government issued a policy for genuine national reconciliation and arduously strove to negotiate with the other Cambodian side by upholding the vital interests of our people, that is, peace and national reconciliation without the return of the past catastrophe. This is the sacred and fervent aspiration of the Cambodian people.

The SOC leaders have time and again announced that they would respect the results of the fair, democratic, and equitable general election in Cambodia. The SOC does not want to continue the war. This is because a war on whatever scale—large or small—is always bad and destructive to the lives and property of the people and to national construction. Thus, there is no reason for the SOC to arm its cadres for use in threatening the people or to hide its forces and arms.

Events in history clearly show that no one can realize their ambition through the use of arms and that only a government which emanates from the genuine will of the people can be stable.

On the other hand, the Pol Pot clique is the party that has threatened that it would continue the fight should it be excluded from the new government and that it would not stop fighting if Khieu Samphan failed to be appointed as prime minister or foreign minister. This is why the Pol Pot clique has kept transporting arms and ammunition to hide in deep jungle in the interior of the country in preparation for waging war against the will of the people after the election. Concerning this matter, Ta Mok, a criminal and Pol Pot's right-hand man, has even confessed that, with its hidden weapons, the clique would be able to wage war for three to four years without having to depend on any foreign aid.

Our people would like to remind those who want to settle the Cambodian problem with the use of the barrel of a gun that they will not be able to conquer the people's will and that their refusal to abandon this abject scheme will be tantamount to digging a pit for burying themselves.

Chea Sim Says No Decision on Divided Government

BK2109134291 Hong Kong AFP in English 1236 GMT 21 Sep 91

[Text] Phnom Penh, Sept 21 (AFP)—Cambodian Government hardliner Chea Sim on Saturday did not rule out the possibility of a divided government in post-peace elections.

"It has not been thought about yet," the National Asembly told AFP [AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE]. "We have only been talking about the method of balloting."

The four warring Cambodian groups have agreed to hold elections some time in 1992, but only if there is a peace agreement to end 13 years of civil war.

The details of an election campaign, how many parties will run, and whether the existing one-party government here will divide once a multi-party system is in place has yet to be determined.

Political sources here have said Chea Sim, who is known to differ with Prime Minister Hun Sen, would be the most likely breakaway leader.

Chea Sim spoke after meeting with Nobel laureate Mother Teresa in which they discussed her setting up a large orphanage in Phnom Penh.

A suitable site has not yet been found, but the government was doing all it could to help her, Chea Sim said.

Commentary Refutes Charge of Troop Recruitment

BK2109053191 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Station commentary: "A Trick of the Opposing Cambodian Factions"]

[Text] While the Supreme National Council [SNC], the permanent members of the UN Security Council

[UNSC], and the countries which are members of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia [PICC] were making great efforts in New York in an attempt to eliminate the differences in the remaining, final issues related to the electoral system in Cambodia, the opposing Cambodian parties, particularly the Pol Pot clique, had fabricated new pretexts in an attempt to obstruct the process toward settling the Cambodian problem optimistically seen by everyone as drawing near to its final stage.

The Pol Pot clique has grossly and groundlessly invented the so-called pretext that the State of Cambodia [SOC] has intensified the forcible draft of children to serve as soldiers for use in the future demobilization in line with the agreement reached by the Cambodian parties that each party must demobilize 70 percent of its armed forces and armaments.

This is another trick of the opposing factions aimed at smearing the SOC's prestige, enabling themselves to gain the advantage at the negotiations in New York, and reviving the military aspect of the Cambodian problem which has already been settled in Phatthaya by the SNC.

As a matter of fact, it is known to all that in order to protect the Cambodian people's lives and prevent the return of the past danger, the SOC side has been compelled to wage the war in the past more than 12 years. To defend the national rebirth and prevent the recurrence of the dark era of the regime that lasted for three years, eight months, and 20 days, the Cambodian sons and daughters had volunteered to fulfill their national defense duties. However, after the cease-fire agreement went into effect as of 24 June this year, not only has the SOC stopped recruiting new troops, but it has also ordered all units of its armed forces to halt all military missions and to carry out only those duties related to safeguarding their positions and people's security.

Moreover, after the Cambodian factions agreed to reduce 70 percent of their respective armed forces and armament, the SOC has prepared for the implementation of the agreement when it goes into effect under the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC].

Therefore, there is no reason for the SOC to recruit children to serve the army in readiness for the demobilization. Is the UNTAC so foolish as not to be able to tell the difference between new troops and old ones?

Another point is that everyone knows well that it is very easy to (?detect) the SOC's armed forces because they are the regular armed forces which have fixed positions and clear (?command) and personal identities. The point of concerned is the armed forces of the opposing Cambodian factions. This is because they are guerrilla forces which have neither definite positions nor bases.

Recently, [words indistinct] they are striving to fake a list of their troops, adding manyfold to its real number so that when the 70-percent demobilization is in effect, they can reduce just this fake number of troops and keep all their existing armed forces intact.

Take the Pol Pot clique as an example. According to the military observers, its armed forces number between 13,000 and 22,000 men. But the clique claims to have 40,000 men in its armed forces.

This means that after the 70-percent reduction, the clique [words indistinct] 30 percent of troops to be maintained. This does not include the troops, arms, and ammunition that the clique has hidden in the deep jungle—which, according to Pol Pot's right-hand man, Ta Mok, provide sufficient firepower for the next four years even without foreign aid.

In sum, the opposing factions' (?pretext) is just to conceal their criminal aim to carry on the civil war in Cambodia after the fair, general election.

For this reason, the most important point is how to reduce effectively and fairly each faction's armed forces by 70 percent. If this matter is ignored, it would be tantamount to binding up the Cambodian people's arms so that they can be massacred by the Pol Pot clique as happened in the period from 1975 to the end of (?1978).

Resistance Claims Major Attack by Government

BK2109133491 Hong Kong AFP in English 1229 GMT 21 Sep 91

[Text] Bangkok, Sept 21 (AFP)—Phnom Penh government forces launched an attack on guerrilla positions in northwestern Cambodia, guerrilla sources said Saturday.

The surprise attack, involving about 300 Phnom Penh government troops supported by heavy artillery, began early Friday and lasted for eight hours, the sources said.

A Thai military source on the border confirmed that there had been some fighting Friday, but was unable to say which side started it.

Phnom Penh forces moved against three front-line Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) positions north of government-held Route 5, which runs from the Thai border to the provincial capital of Sisophon, a senior KPNLF military official said.

A multiple rocket launcher, recoiless rifles and mortars were used to fire on the positions, but the guerrillas held off the attack, the official said.

He said the bodies of three Phnom Penh government troops were later found on the battlefield, and added that there were no KPNLF casualties.

"It's very strange, a surprise. This is the first serious incident for some time. It has been very quiet up to now," the guerrilla official said.

News of the incident came after Cambodia's warring factions met with the five permanent members of the

U.N. Security Council in New York and appeared to clear the way for the signing of a peace accord October 31 in Paris.

SRV Assembly Delegation Winds Up Visit, Leaves

Meets Heng Samrin

BK2209090191 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 22 Sep 91

[Text] On the afternoon of 20 September at the Chamka Mon state palace, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of State, received the high-ranking delegation of the SRV National Assembly led by Comrade Le Quang Dao, chairman of both the National Assembly and the SRV Council of State, which paid a courtesy call after the delegation's official friendship visit to Cambodia.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin welcomed and congratulated the results of the delegation's visit and highly appreciated the talks between the delegation of the SRV National Assembly and that of the State of Cambodia National Assembly. Comrade Heng Samrin also expressed profound gratitude to the Vietnamese party, government, and people for their moral and material assistance to the State of Cambodia in the past, which contributed to the gradual restoration and building of Cambodia, and particularly for the precious sympathy of the Vietnamese party, government, and people through their aid to the Cambodian people, victims of the recent floods. This is evidence of the good tradition of the relations of solidarity and friendship of the two countries' people.

Replying, Comrade Le Quang Dao expressed profound thanks to Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin for granting permission to the delegation and himself to pay a courtesy call and bid farewell. The comrade head of the delegation sincerely congratulated the State of Cambodia's party and government for leading and gradually restoring and building the country and nation in every field toward progress. Comrade Le Quang Dao expressed great regret over the floods in Cambodia which caused a great deal of damage and loss to the property, rice crops, and people's lives and also damaged many public structures.

Holds Talks With Chea Sim

BK2109072591 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Text] On the morning of 20 September at the 13 October Hotel, Comrade Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly and of the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD], held talks with the high-ranking delegation of the SRV National Assembly led by Comrade Le Quang Dao, chairman of the SRV National Assembly and vice chairman of the Council of State.

Also present at the talks were, on the Cambodian side, Comrade Mat Ly, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the National Assembly and of the party Central Committee's Control Commission; Comrade Nu Beng, vice chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the National Assembly's Cultural and Social Affairs Commission; Mrs. Phlek Phirun, secretary of the National Assembly and chairman of the Cambodian Red Cross; Comrade Chan Ven, member of the National Assembly and secretary general of the Council of State; Comrade Men Chhan, chairman of the National Assembly's Economic, Planning, and Budgetary Commission and member of the Council of State; Comrade Kham Len, chairman of the National Assembly's Nationalities Commission and member of the Council of State; Mrs. Mean Sam-an, member of the National Assembly and of the party Central Committee's Control Commission; Comrade Long Visalo, deputy foreign minister; and Comrade (Kham Hien), deputy chief of the National Assembly's Cabinet. On the Vietnamese delegation's side were Comrade Huynh Cuong, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the SRV National Assembly; Comrade Vu Mao, member of the party Central Committee and of the Council of State and chairman of the Vietnam-Cambodia Friendship Association; Comrade Nguyen Hoa, acting chairman of the National Assembly's Economic and Planning Committee; Comrade Tran Van Phac, vice chairman of the National Assembly's Foreign Relations Committee; and Mrs. Ha Thi Thu Suong, member of the National Assembly's Committee for Children.

At the talks, the two national assembly delegations informed each other on some important matters and experiences related to parliamentary work, the situation in each country, and the regional and international situation.

Communique Issued

BK2109135991 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1135 GMT 21 Sep 91

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 21—A press communique was issued here on September 21 on the visit by a Vietnamese National Assembly delegation led by its Chairman Le Quang Dao to Cambodia (September 16-21).

The communique reads as follows:

"At the invitation of Chea Sim, Politburo member of the PRPK [Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly of the State of Cambodia, Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly and vice president of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, paid an official friendship visit to Cambodia from September 16-21.

"During his stay in Cambodia, Comrade Le Quang Dao and his party paid tribute to the monuments to fallen Cambodian combatants and Vietnamese combatants who sacrificed their lives for the international cause in Cambodia and called on Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the PRPK Central Committee and president of the State Council of Cambodia. The delegation visited the well-known Angkor Wat Temple in Siem Reap Province and a number of economic and cultural establishments in Phnom Penh and Kandal Province.

"Comrade Le Quang Dao and his party expressed their sympathies with the Cambodian people in the waterlogged areas and delivered Vietnam's emergency aid worth 500,000 U.S. dollars to the Cambodians in the flood-affected areas which the delegation visited. The delegation was warmly welcomed by the party and people's committees as well as the people in an atmosphere of close solidarity.

"Comrade Le Quang Dao and his party held talks with Chairman Chea Sim and the National Assembly delegation of the State of Cambodia. They informed each other of the latest development in their respective countries, the regional and international situation, and exchanged experiences on the work of the two legislative bodies in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship. The two sides held identical views on all matters raised during the talks.

"Comrade Chea Sim informed Le Quang Dao on the development in Cambodia, especially the situation following the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. The Cambodian armed forces and people are capable of assuming their tasks of national defense and construction and have made every effort to achieve a peaceful solution to the Cambodian problem.

"Comrade Le Quang Dao warmly welcomed and highly valued the great achievements recorded by the Cambodians and praised the efforts made by the Cambodian armed forces and people in overcoming all obstacles to defend the social gains while upholding the banner of independence, peace, and national reconciliation, thus raising the prestige of the State of Cambodia in the international arena.

"Le Quang Dao and the delegation of the SRV National Assembly fully supported the goodwill and the flexible and just attitude of the State of Cambodia in finding a political solution to the Cambodian problem through negotiations with a view to ending as soon as possible the conflict, responding to the ardent aspiration and the interests of the Cambodian people as well as the three Indochinese peoples. Le Quang Dao welcomed the results obtained by the Supreme National Council, and reaffirmed that the party, the state, and the people of Vietnam would continue their efforts to seek, with the international community, an early comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian problem based on the respect of the right of self-determination of the Cambodian people and of the sovereignty of Cambodia in accordance with the UN charter.

"Chea Sim sincerely and deeply thanked the fraternal party, state, and people of Vietnam for their assistance and support to the defense and construction of the Cambodian fatherland.

"Le Quang Dao informed Chea Sim about the situation in Vietnam and the principled guidelines of the internal and external policy of the SRV as outlined by the 11th Congress of the CPV and the recent activities of the Vietnamese National Assembly in the renovation process.

"Chea Sim highly praised and congratulated the achievements obtained by the Vietnamese people and expressed his conviction that the Vietnamese people would obtain further successes in implementing the resolution of the CPV congress and the resolution of the Vietnamese National Assembly at its 9th session, 11th legislature.

"Chea Sim fully supported the foreign policy of peace, friendship, and cooperation of the SRV and warmly hailed the normalization and the promotion of good neighbourliness between the SRV and the People's Republic of China, and the open-door (?bilateral relations of) mutual benefits between Vietnam and the ASEAN countries as well as other countries in the world.

"The two chairmen expressed their pride in the fine development of the friendship and cooperation in all fields between the parties, states, and peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia.

"The two chairmen congratulated and highly praised the achievements obtained by the fraternal Lao people in implementing the new reform policy of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

"The two chairmen stressed that the solidarity, friendship, and cooperation in all fields among the three countries—Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos—were an important contribution to peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

"Chea Sim highly praised the results of the visit made by the high-ranking delegation of the National Assembly of the SRV in the State of Cambodia and described it as a new development of the solidarity and cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia.

"Le Quang Dao sincerely and deeply thanked the fraternal party, state, and people of Cambodia for their welcome and hospitality accorded to the delegation.

"Le Quang Dao, on behalf of the National Assembly of the SRV, invited Chea Sim, Politburo member of the PRKP Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly of the State of Cambodia, to pay a visit to the SRV.

"Chea Sim, on behalf of the National Assembly of the State of Cambodia, accepted the invitation with pleasure, and the date of the visit is to be fixed later.

Delegation Departs

BK2109142991 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1130 GMT 21 Sep 91

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 21—The visiting National Assembly delegation of Vietnam left here today after a week-long visit to the State of Cambodia (September 16-21).

The delegation led by its Chairman Le Quang Dao brought along a consignment of emergency aid worth 500,000 U.S. dollars for distribution to Cambodian flood victims.

During his stay in Cambodia, Le Quang Dao held talks on 20 September with his Cambodian counterpart Chea Sim on the work of the legislative bodies of the two countries.

The two leaders also informed each other of the latest development in their respective countries and of the regional and international situation.

A press communique was issued on the visit.

Indonesia

Alatas Views UN, Cambodia, Iraq Situations

BK2009134091 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1314 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Text] Jakarta, Sep 20 (OANA-ANTARA)—Foreign Minister Ali Alatas is scheduled to leave for New York on Saturday to attend the 46th session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) which will discuss 143 items on its agenda.

At the session, one of the items was the election of a new UN secretary general to succeed Javier Perez de Cuellar, Alatas told reporters after the signing of an agreement on a loan from Japan to the Indonesian Government at the Foreign Office here on Thursday.

According to Alatas, the current UNGA session was of special importance in view of the admittance of seven new UN members, bringing the number of the world organisation's members to 166.

In the opening session last Tuesday, the Saudi Arabian ambassador to the UN, Samir al-Shihabi, was elected as the new General Assembly chairman to succeed Maltese Foreign Minister Guido de Marco.

According to Alatas, post-cold war and post-Gulf war problems would be important topics and there was already an idea to strengthen the position of the UN in facing the rapid changing world.

He went on to say that apart from attending the general debates, he also would have meetings in the framework of ASEAN with other groupings, among the ASEAN foreign ministers themselves, as well as bilateral meetings with a number of counterparts.

Also discussed, he said, would be efforts to strengthen the UN Security Council, the function of the UN secretary general, and the General Assembly, apart from the various problems which had been put some time ago on the UNGA agenda, but the East Timor issue was not included.

He added that starting from Friday, September 20, discussions would be held between Indonesia and France as cochairmen of conference for the settlement of the Cambodian conflict, the 12 members of the Cambodian Supreme National Council (SNC), and the five permanent members of the UN Security Council in efforts to end the Cambodian conflict.

After the discussions, a decision would probably be issued about the date of the Paris conference on Cambodia, Alatas said.

Asked by reporters to comment on a possible U.S. attack on Iraq in case President Saddam Husayn rejected a UN comprehensive inspection of Iraqi armament sites, Alatas said it was too early to draw conclusions.

On Wednesday, U.S. President George Bush was quoted by AFP [AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE] from Arizona as saying, among other things, that he would dispatch, if necessary, U.S. fighter planes to the Gulf region to escort the helicopters carrying the UN inspection team to Iraq.

Bush also stated the he had decided to force Iraq to abide by the UN resolution which demanded an inspection of the Iraqi armament sites.

Sudanese President Leaves for Home 21 Sep

BK2109153091 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1500 GMT 21 Sep 91

[Text] Trade Minister Arifin Siregar says Indonesia will extend technical aid for agricultural, industrial, and forest development in Sudan. In addition, Sudan will learn from Indonesia on the latter's experience, especially on how to export products to other countries. The trade minister said this today while accompanying Sudanese President 'Umar Hassan Ahmad al-Bashir in a visit to a handicraft center at Kemenuh Village, Gianyar in Bali.

The Sudanese president and his 36-member delegation earlier visited Jakarta and Bandung before arriving in Bali on Friday. They left for home this evening.

British Defense Minister King Pays Visit

BK2109043091 Jakarta ANTARA in English 2232 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Text] Surabaya, September 20 (OANA-ANTARA)—British Defense Minister Tom King said in Surabaya on Friday British Armed Forces in Hong Kong could use Indonesia's experience in handling Vietnamese refugees.

There were thousands of Vietnamese "boat people" in Hong Kong who needed special handling, especially with regard to their human rights, Minister King told newsmen in Surabaya, East Java province's capital.

King, who arrived in Jakarta on Thursday as the guest of his Indonesian counterpart L.B. Murdani, earlier paid a courtesy call on President Suharto.

The way Indonesia had been dealing with (Vietnamese) refugees on Galang Island was a positive example on handling the problem, he said, because it had enabled the voluntary repatriation of people to their homeland.

The minister observed that Hong Kong would have two security systems after the colony reverted to the People's Republic of China in 1997, to avoid tension and economic disaster.

The systems applied in Hong Kong, he added, would be based on a bilateral agreement reached by the British and Chinese Governments on the issue for a 50-year period after 1997.

King also said in recent years the British Government had gradually shifted the responsibility for defense and security to the local police.

In Surabaya he visited Pt Pal Shipyard and the headquarters of the Indonesian Navy's Eastern Region Command.

Taiwan Vessel Captured for Illegal Fishing

BK2009135091 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1330 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Excerpt] Manokwari, Irian Jaya, Sept. 20 (OANA-ANTARA)—A fishing vessel flying the Taiwanese flag has been caught by an Indonesian Naval ship for fishing illegally on the Indonesian eastern waters, a ship commander said here on Friday.

The ship with Captain Sheu Ming Te and a crew of nine on board was caught fishing with a long line by the anti-submarine KRI [Republic of Indonesia Ship] Martadinata two miles north of the Miosnum Island in the Cenderawasih Bay, Biak, on Monday, Lt. Col. [Lieutenant Colonel] Leo Dumais, the commander, said. [passage omitted]

Agreement Reached With Japan on Loan Details

OW1909135291 Tokyo KYODO in English 1318 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO—The Japanese Government agreed Thursday in Jakarta on the details of this fiscal year's loan to Indonesia, set at a maximum of about 161.25 billion yen, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The interest rate for the 30-year loan is fixed at 2.6 percent, and will basically be untied, the spokesman said.

The loan will be applied to 19 projects, to which Japan intends to lend up to 93.73 billion yen, aimed mainly at improving social and economic infrastructure, and to sector programs, whose upper limit will be about 67.52 billion yen.

The sector loan is for economic and social development, including education, welfare, and poverty relief.

If the maximum total is given, Japan's loans to Indonesia since 1966 will total 2,136.17 billion yen, the spokesman said.

Laos

U.S. President's Greetings to Kaysone Reported

BK2009132291 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Text] Kaysone Phomvihan, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], recently received a telegram from U.S. President George Bush.

The telegram says: On the occasion of your election as president of the LPDR and the endorsement of the new Constitution of your country, the Government and people of the United States have joined me in extending our congratulations and best wishes to you and the Lao people. I hope that the cooperation between our two countries will be continued in solving the humanitarian issues and building the foundation for closer relations in the future.

People's Supreme Assembly Issues Statement

BK2109103891 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 21 Sep 91

[Text] Vientiane, Sept 21 (KPL)—The People's Supreme Assembly Standing Committee has issued a statement to provincial governors and municipal mayors across the country, advising them on the organized implementation of the Constitution in the running of the business of the country and society.

The statement indicates that organizing the implementation of the Constitution must be done step by step in close connection with efforts to upgrade the people's political consciousness and building the people's democratic regime, without haste and subjectivity.

In the immediate future, studies of the Constitution will be launched among the general public through various forms. This will be followed by the preparation for the next general election.

The councils of the people's deputies, the administrative committees, and the people's courts at provincial, municipal and district levels are advised to continue their funtion until the third general election of the National Assembly.

Philippines

Options Regarding U.S. Bases Issue Discussed

Referendum Loses Congress Support

HK2109032091 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Text] President Corazon Aquino suddenly lost support from Congress with regard to her proposed conduct of a referendum after the Senate rejected the bases treaty.

This surfaced after House Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr. appealed to President Aquino to forget about her plan to call for a referendum that would allow the people to directly decide whether the American military bases should stay for 10 more years or not stay any longer. In his abrupt turnaround from his earlier support for the chief executive, Mitra said that he attempted to see President Aquino last night to dissuade her from calling a referendum aimed at reversing the decision of the Senate on the bases treaty.

Mitra explained that Malacanang should avoid a possible constitutional crisis which may negatively affect the Philippine people and the economic situation for a long time. Instead of a referendum, the speaker suggested that the president and the senators discuss his proposed compromise formula for a new procedure for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from the country. The said formula includes a three-year withdrawal of the American forces, but he did not reveal any other details.

Meanwhile, President Aquino announced her continuing dialogue with pro- and antibases senators to resolve the controversy caused by the proposed referendum on the Republic of the Philippines-U.S. Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Security.

At the same time, Aquino instructed her legal advisers to carefully study the legality and mechanisms of a referendum, even as she assured that whatever steps are to be taken by Malacanang will be in the interests of the country and of the people.

Mrs. Aquino stressed that she will immediately consult with the pro- and antibases senators after meeting with her legal advisers regarding the legality and mechanisms of the planned referendum. Aside from this, Mrs. Aquino said that she also aims, through the dialogue, to restore good relations among the senators, who have been fragmented by the controversial issue of the trashed treaty.

Cabinet Resignations Rumored

HK2109041591 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 20 Sep 91

[By Mel Estonilo and Caloy Castro]

[Text] Some members of President Aquino's cabinet are most likely to resign because of the issue of the Republic of the Philippines [RP]-U.S. Bases Treaty. This was revealed by Malacanang sources who requested anonymity.

The sources said that this change in the Palace has bearing on an earlier report that some members of the cabinet are opposed to President Aquino's position on holding a referendum and to the withdrawal of the notice of termination by the government from the United States regarding the military bases. The sources also said that Health Secretary Alfredo Bengzon has already submitted his resignation letter to the office of Mrs. Aquino, but this has not yet been confirmed by Malacanang.

Bengzon called for a news conference to clarify the said report. The resignation of Bengzon was revealed by Senate President Jovito Salonga, based on an information he gathered from another member of the cabinet.

The trade and industry secretary likewise confirmed misunderstandings within the cabinet concerning issues on the bases treaty. Garrucho also admitted that President Aquino asked cabinet members who are opposed to the pro-referendum position of Malacanang to keep quiet or to resign from their position.

The secretary stressed that the majority of the cabinet members believe the problems of the country will intensify with the withdrawal of the termination notice to the United States and if the referendum is held, after the Senate has already rejected the treaty.

Garrucho, an antibases advocate prior to his inclusion in the Aquino government, assured that he will also resign from his position depending on the next step of President Aquino concerning the bases issue.

In a related development, Natural Resources Secretary Fulgencio Factoran expressed readiness to resign from his position once he feels pressure from the pro-bases block in the cabinet of President Aquino. This position of Secretary Factoran is included in the options being considered by three other cabinet members who are said to be opposed to the pro-referendum position of Aquino.

According to the report, the members of the cabinet cannot agree to the issue of a referendum after the Senate rejected last Monday [16 September] the RP-U.S. Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Security. Factoran is one of those opposed to the new bases treaty, but he refused to give his comments on the proposed referendum. Nonetheless, he assured that he will not have second thoughts about resigning from his position if the situation warrants it.

Factoran, Health Secretary Alfredo Bengzon, Tourism Secretary Rafael Alunan III, and Trade and Industry Secretary Peter Garrucho reportedly met at the Department of Tourism Building last Tuesday to discuss the possibility of their resignation from their positions as a result of pressure being exerted on them for their antireferendum position.

Meanwhile, Press Under Secretary Horacio Paredes denied that Health Secretary Alfredo Bengzon and three other cabinet members opposed to President Aquino's position to hold a referendum, have tendered their resignation. Paredes said Malacanang has not received any word or resignation letter from Bengzon, nor from Trade Secretary Peter Garrucho, Tourism Secretary Rafael Alunan, or Department of Natural Resources Secretary Fulgencio Factoran.

Nonetheless, Paredes admitted that Bangzon tried to see President Aquino, but was only able to talk to Maria Elena Balsy Cruz, Mrs. Aquino's daughter. According to the press under secretary, the chief executive was surprised by the resignation report which was revealed by Senate President Jovito Salonga.

Paredes said it is distasteful that such a report would come out firsthand from Salonga. He hinted a possible political motivation on the part of Salonga. Paredes did not confirm the reported resignation of Bengzon. According to him, the report may be the work of some sectors who would like to further fragment and destroy the Aquino administration.

Aquino, Pro-Bases Senators Meet

HK2109075991 Hong Kong AFP in English 0745 GMT 21 Sep 91

[Text] Manila, Sept 21 (AFP)—Philippine President Corazon Aquino met with pro-U.S. bases senators here Saturday to discuss ways of extending the stay of the bases in this country.

One of the senators, Jose Lina, said they had not yet dropped the option of calling a referendum on the bases issue, and added that he would attend the meeting Saturday launching the campaign to gather the more than three million signatures necessary to call for the referendum.

Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairwoman Leticia Shahani said they were also discussing proposals by some of the anti-bases senators to give the Americans between one and seven years to pull out of the U.S. Subic Naval Base.

According to Shahani, Aquino said she did not want to be involved in the campaign to gather signatures for a referendum because "it has to come from the people."

But Aquino said she would meet with three anti-bases senators later to discuss other options, Shahani said.

Another pro-bases senator, John Osmena, said the 12 senators opposed to an extension of the lease were still fighting among each other over the length of the withdrawal period.

The senators all cited the economic displacement that would take place if U.S. forces were pulled out quickly, and noted that the central Luzon region, where Subic Naval Base is located, had already been devastated by the eruption of Mount Pinatubo volcano in June and July.

Senators from both lobbies held a caucus here Friday to discuss a possible compromise on the issue following the Senate's rejection of a treaty extending the stay of the bases by 10 years after the lease expired last Monday.

Aquino however has threatened to call a referendum that would reverse their decision and has also provisionally extended the lease on Subic Naval Base pending a referendum.

Aquino hinted Thursday that she might drop the referendum plan after being threatened with impeachment charges for allegedly violating the Constitution, which says U.S. bases can stay after 1991 only under a new treaty ratified by the Senate.

A swift pullout of the U.S. forces is widely expected to lead to massive unemployment and the loss of large amounts of U.S. aid to Manila.

Termination Reimposition Considered

HK2109082491 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 21 Sep 91

[Text] Malacanang announced President Corazon is no longer keen on her campaign for a referendum on the U.S. military bases in the country. According to Press Secretary Tomas Buddy Gomez, the president has also accepted the truth that if a proposed initiative such as a referendum has no support from the people, then it must be abandoned.

Secretary Gomez also said Malacanang is now considering the reimposition of a termination notice to Washington whereby the U.S. troops would be given only one year to leave Subic Naval Base. It can be recalled that the Aquino government received intense criticism from various sectors, especially from antibases senators and constitutional lawyers, after it recalled the termination notice earlier issued to the U.S. Government, while waiting for the result of the planned referendum.

Senate foreign relations committee chairwoman Leticia Shahani said in the same television program that a "good negotiator" would be needed to reconcile the proposals of the senators with the preferred schedule of the Aquino administration.

The Aquino government issued a termination notice to Washington on May 15, 1990, obliging U.S. forces to quit the Philippines unless a new treaty were forged.

But it rescinded the eviction the same day that the Philippine Senate held the vote on the new treaty, saying the process was not final until the results of the referendum were known.

The 1987 Philippine Constitution states that after the expiry of the 1947 military base agreement with the United States, foreign bases and troops are banned from the country "except under a treaty duly concurred in by the Senate, and when the Congress so requires, ratified by a majority of votes cast by the people in a national referendum."

New Notice of Termination Denied

HK2309011291 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 22 Sep 91

[Text] Manglapus denied rumors that the Philippines will submit a new notice of termination to the United States for Subic Naval Base; however, he confirmed that he has already sent a recommendation to Malacanang on this matter. The notice of termination was submitted by the Philippines 15 May 1990 but was withdrawn last week after the Senate rejected the new bases treaty.

The secretary explained that even if the country canceled the notice of termination, the Philippines may still serve the United States with the notice starting this 16 September.

Manglapus left for New York to attend the yearly meeting of the United Nations, where he is also a candidate for a top position in the organization.

Lina Plans Signature Campaign

HK2309023491 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 22 Sep 91

[Text] Senator Joey Lina is scheduled to launch the nationwide people's initiative campaign which will gather 3.5 million signatures on Thursday 26 September. The signatures are needed to prove that the people support the holding of a referendum on the controversial issue of the U.S. military bases in the Philippines. By means of a referendum, the true opinion of the people on the Senate rejection of the Philippine-U.S. bases treaty will be known.

The holding of a referendum is contained in Republic Act No. 6735, or people's initiative and referendum, wherein a formal petition should be submitted by 10 percent or 3.5 million of the total registered voters in order for the Senate's decision to be questioned or reversed.

Senator Lina assured that the launching of the signature campaign is supported by the business sector and other nongovernmental organizations.

Senate Withdrawal Decision Awaited

HK2309022691 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0200 GMT 23 Sep 91

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus announced that the government is planning to reissue a notice of termination to the lease of Subic Naval Base. Manglapus said, however, that they are awaiting the decision of the Senate on the time frame for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops. The secretary also said he would like to ascertain that the termination notice will not contradict the resolution of the Senate which will encompass the withdrawal period.

Meanwhile, Manglapus said he will inform U.S. Secretary of State James Baker about the decision of the Senate to reject the treaty on the military bases.

U.S. Stay in Subic Said Illegal

HK2309024791 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0200 GMT 23 Sep 91

[By Jojo Ismael]

[Text] In an interview with Philippine Broadcasting Services News, Senator Juan Ponce Enrile declared that the continuing stay of the Americans in Subic is illegal as long as no new treaty is reached by the Philippines and the United States on this matter, and ratified by the Senate.

Enrile blatantly said that the United States cannot just invoke the Ramos-Rusk Agreement or the Manglapus-Shultz Accord to justify their stay in Subic. The opposition senator explained that the two aforementioned agreements were just addenda to the 1947 Republic of the Philippines-U.S. Bases Agreement which expired last 16 September. This kind of addenda is coterminous with the mother treaty.

The senator also added that the proposed Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Security which should have been the replacement to the expired treaty has already been rejected by the Senate.

Abadia on Regional Opinion

HK2309122791 Hong Kong AFP in English 1148 GMT 23 Sep 91

[Text] Manila, Sept 23 (AFP)—Most of Southeast Asia favor the continued U.S. military presence in the Philippines and are concerned over a power vacuum that may arise should American troops pull out, the Philippine military chief said here Monday.

General Lisandro Abadia, who has been touring the region to meet with his counterparts, told a news conference that Thailand, Singapore and even Malaysia "favor the American presence in the region as a counterbalancing force."

He said the military commanders of these countries told him that "they favor a continued presence for the moment of American forces" here for a period of "five to 10 years, I don't know, until things can change for the better."

"We talked in general terms. We talked about a possible power vacuum in the region but we did not talk about possible countries to fill the void that is going to be left with the American withdrawal," he added.

Philippine President Corazon Aquino signed a new 10-year treaty with the United States last month ensuring continued American access to Subic Naval Base, the main repair and supply yard of the U.S. 7th Fleet.

But the Philippine Senate rejected the agreement last week, a decision defied by Aquino who forthwith rescinded a termination notice earlier served on the U.S. forces, opening the possibility of their staying in the country indefinitely even without a treaty.

But Aquino said Sunday that she was now amenable to discussing terms for an orderly American withdrawal.

Abadia said that if Manila could not find the funds to match U.S. military aid provided for under its old military bases agreement with Washington which expired last week, "then we are in trouble."

The rejected treaty is worth 203 million dollars a year in aid pledges, including 103 million dollars in military aid.

However, he said that unless there were a new treaty, the Philippine military "will do its constitutional duty to see to it that the withdrawal and departure of U.S. forces is orderly."

Commenting on the debate in Japan on the possible deployment of the Army for peacekeeping forces abroad, Abadia said "it's a debate that has got to be resolved among them. What we can see is the Japanese getting out of our shell [as received], so to speak."

Some Southeast Asian countries, occupied by Japanese troops during World War II, have openly expressed fears of a revival of Japanese militarism. Others have said China, or even India could fill in the vacuum that would be left by a U.S. military pullout.

Turning to the disposition of forces in Southeast Asia, Abadia lamented the state of the Philippines' defense capability.

"I intend to brief my superiors on how far behind we are in our capability as an armed force," he said, adding that he was "impressed by the modernization of the Royal Thai Armed Forces."

"Every time I come back to my country I am depressed," he said. "I am going to Indonesia next week and this might be the same story," he added.

The general said the armed forces of Manila's neighbors are "maybe 10-15 years" ahead, but dismissed suggestions that they may become a security threat in the long run.

Manila has yet to formally drop its 28-year-old claim on the eastern Malaysian state of Sabah. Brunei, Malaysia, and the Philippines, along with China, Taiwan and Vietnam, have overlapping claims on the strategic Spratly Islands in the South China Sea.

However, Abadia said the claimants have agreed that it was "better to talk about" the problem rather than fight.

Meanwhile, Filipino opposition senator Juan Ponce Enrile said Monday that "there is no legal support" for the continued U.S. presence in the country.

"They are here at the sufferance of the Filipino people, or at worse, as an occupying power," he told a news conference.

He urged Washington to start pulling its troops out of Subic Naval Base and Clark Air Base, or negotiate for a new treaty if it wants to stay beyond a one-year withdrawal period set in a 1966 agreement.

Meanwhile, Aquino Monday said "a decision on the issue of sending a new notice of termination will be made in due time."

Philippine Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said Sunday that with the rescinding last week of the termination notice, there would be "automatic renewal" of the old bases agreement until either side decides to end it.

Aquino said she was to meet Monday with four members of the cabinet who opposed her decision to rescind the termination note and bring the issue to a national referendum.

She also confirmed that the campaign to gather three million signatures, a legal requirement for the referendum, "will be undertaken exclusively by the private sector," and that in the meantime, she would be willing to talk about a "possible compromise" with the Senate.

The BUSINESS STAR newspaper reported Monday that business leaders who had backed the treaty were urging Aquino to finally scrap the referendum idea, which they reportedly described as a waste of time and money and a divisive exercise.

Bases Issue Triggers New Political Alignments

HK2309090791 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 23 Sep 91 pp 1, 3

[By staff member Johanna Son]

[Text] Both "pro" and "anti" blocs in the Senate are divining in their votes on the bases issue the quick path towards an electoral victory next year.

The two blocs say the other is perilously "misreading" the public pulse.

Both agree, however, that the bases issue is emerging as the clearest dividing line in the sea of political parties and possible alliances.

The Liberal Party (LP) and the Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino [Struggle of Filipino Democrats] (LDP) are more than ever on opposite poles, and other political groups, depending on their position on the bases question, are expected to gravitate toward them.

There is movement now toward a coalition between the LP and the PDP-Laban [Filipino Democratic Party-Nation's Strength], and talk of a partnership between the LP and the infant Partido ng Masang Pilipino [Party of Filipino Masses].

The LDP, meantime, has staked its position on a pro-base stand and is expected to play a key role when the Palace-endorsed signature campaign for a referendum on the bases issue pushes through.

Politicians—like pieces of a puzzle falling into place—are also moving toward joining parties, using as a yardstick their stand on the bases.

As the 12-man anti-treaty bloc firmed up a "no" victory the other week, ex-LP man Sen Ernesto Herrera warned that the LP would lose votes in vote-rich Central Luzon, where the base workers are.

"How can these people face the people in Central Luzon and ask for their votes now?" he asked.

"If the treaty was ratified and you voted no, you will be forgiven. But not when the 'no' vote won," he claimed.

His pro-treaty colleague, Sen John Osmena, crowed that the "no" bloc was sure to get a "backlash" in the 1992 polls.

"Napaka-shortsighted nila [They are short sighted]," he said of the anti-treaty senators. "Hanggang Sept 16 lang ang tinitingnan nila, eh ako hanggang sa Mayo (1992) [They only look to 16 September while I look to May (1992)."

"If I were anti-base, I would have pushed for this (issue) to be resolved in 1988, so it will be forgotten by the people," Osmena added.

Newest LP member Sen Wigberto Tanada said: "I don't believe that." PDP-Laban president Sen Aquilino Pimentel scoffed, "They're misreading the public pulse. It's not accurate to say there is a groundswell of support for the bases."

For one thing, four presidential aspirants—Pimentel, Sen Juan Ponce Enrile, Senate President Jovito Salonga and Sen Joseph Estrada—voted against the base treaty.

Emboldened by wild cheers in the Senate session hall after the Sept 16 vote, LP president Salonga said his party was ready to run the campaign on the bases platform.

He confidently declared during Tanada's oath-taking that there would be "a lot of affiliations" soon, especially from Metro Manila student leaders.

Apparently, if the anti-base groups are losing the Central Luzon vote, they hope to court the vote of the youth.

Indeed, Sen Ernesto Maceda analyzed, there would now be "a fight between the young, who are anti-bases and their parents and older people who are pro." (Maceda himself could not have voted for the treaty, since his presidential candidate Estrada, had long been against the U.S. bases.)

The political lines became evident after a Sept 13 meeting between pro-treaty senators and President Aquino, where they junked a compromise proposal for a three-year U.S. pullout.

These senators reported that the proposal was perceived as a dilution of the "yes" position, indicating that the prevailing feeling was to use the base issue as the avenue to reelection, through a referendum to vindicate that stand "before the people."

Anti-treaty Senators Orlando Mercado and Rene Saguisag, proponents of the compromise formula, suspect that it was not President Aquino but the pro-treaty senators seeking reelection who shot down their proposal.

"They clearly see in this a continuing political theater; they want the bloody political roadshow method," Saguisag remarked.

Mercado echoed: "They rejected it so this can become a political issue."

They were reacting to Osmena's jubilant, almost triumphant, announcement later that day that the Palace and pro-treaty senators in effect formed a "new, progressive alliance" to run on the bases issue in the polls. He indicated that pro-treaty senators could count on the Palace and President Aquino's support in the elections to get back at the antis who defied her will.

"Basta 24-0 kami sa Mayo [It is 24-0 for us in May]," he said, referring to the pros' victory in the next Senate. "The political animals in there (the Palace meet) were salivating," he quipped.

Maceda put it bluntly, saying the pro-treaty senators hoped to piggyback on the President's support in both the referendum on the base issue and in the May polls, or especially if the two events are held simultaneously.

"Kung may referendum. Ibig sabihin maagang magsisimula yung kampanya sa eleksiyon. They think nakafree ride na sila sa campaign [A referendum would mean an early election campaign. They thought they had already a free ride in the campaign], using government money and all that," Maceda argued. "Aba kung ganun, mangangam panya rin ako [If that is the case, I will also campaign]," he said.

Herrera—who left the LP because of his pro-treaty stand—added that the referendum would be a "dry run" to test the machinery of the LDP, for instance. Even if the refernedum does not push through, the amount of signatures the government can gather in its petition is also a gauge of public support for the bases, he said.

Osmena agreed that the signature campaign would make a clear political point by itself, and attributes the anti-base bloc's description of how "divisive" a referendum would be to the fact "takot na takot lang sila sa referendum [They are just so afraid of the referendum]."

Now that the line has been drawn between pros and antis on the base issue, politicians are expected to cross into the parties of their choice even as these try to enforce discipline within their ranks.

Pro-treaty Senators Herrera and Osmena are being invited into the LDP, but have not yet announced a decision.

Herrera confirmed to the CHRONICLE, however, that he had been invited not just by LDP's Speaker Ramon Mitra but also by the Nacionalista Party, led by Vice President Salvador Laurel.

Osmena also said he had ruled out rejoining the LP, which he left years ago, or the PDP-Laban. "So possibly LDP, or possibly NP," he said.

LDP members with anti-base leanings could be attracted into the LP, whose political standing among the anti-base constituency has been boosted by its ensuring a "no" victory in the Senate.

Standing pat on the base issue also poses internal tensions for parties like the LP. While its "no" stand has gained major figures like Tanada, it is likely to cause unease in a sizable bloc of local pro-base leaders.

Some party members earlier warned that these local leaders—wary of the LP being branded as a one-issue party or its candidates perceived as one-issue bets—could add their voice to a clamor to draft Chief Justice Marcelo Feman instead of Salonga or to have Salonga quit the LP presidency.

Key members of other parties such as the NP [Nacionalista Party] (Vice President Salvador Laurel and Enrile, for one) and the PDP-Laban (Pimentel and Sen Vicente Paterno) also remain split on the base issue.

While this was usual in the past, the fact that this will be an election issue could narrow the room for dissidence for members who disagree with the party stand.

Meanwhile, like-minded political forces, away from the limelight, are beginning to converge in the five-month run-up to the formal campaign period for the '92 polls.

Depending also on how government copes in the post-treaty rejection scenario, these forces will be running their own campaigns to get the support of what for them is the majority sentiment on the bases.

But as Enrile himself asked: "Who can determine who is the majority at the moment?"

'High-Ranking' Communist Leaders Surrender

HK2109064491 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Text] The government scored another success in its anti-insurgency campaign after three more high-ranking communist rebel officials surrendered in Bicol Province. The surrenderees were identified as Nestro Clasis, head of the District Mass Action Committee in Camarines Sur and Camarines Norte; Jose Clasis Jr.; and Luzviminda Clasis, an amazon.

The communist rebels voluntarily surrendered to the government because of the unpleasant operation of the revolutionary movement. Clasis' group also surrendered various kinds of armaments and promised to cooperate with the government in ending the more than 20 years of insurgency in the country.

The three rebels were trained by the party on explosives, demolition, and blasting machine operations, and they are implicated in the ambush of several government forces in Bicol. Their names are included in the order of battle of the Philippine National Police, and they underwent intensive training under Comrade Fabian or Romulo Kintanar, the recently captured leader of the New People's Army.

In a related development, the military expects to free Marag Valley from the hands of the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army before the end of this month. This optimism was expressed by 503d Infantry Brigade commander Colonel Robert Manlongat who leads the military operation in the area.

At present, two of the five barangays in Marag Valley are now controlled by the government. It was learned from Manlongat that they are currently carrying out their operation in Barangay Kalabigan, followed by Barangays Kakandungan and Kalayukay.

Meanwhile, despite the cease-fire declared by the National Democratic Front, fighting between government troops and communist rebels once again ensued in

Vintar, Ilocos Norte. In the clash, one militia man was reported killed and two soldiers of the Philippine Army were seriously wounded.

Police Placed on Red Alert as Cease-Fire Ends

HK2309020391 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 22 Sep 91

[Text] The Philippine National Police [PNP] have placed their forces on red alert after the National Democratic Front [NDF] declared that they were ending the cease-fire which had been announced after the Senate rejected the new bases treaty. This step by PNP Director General Cesar Nazareno is intended to counter any moves by the NDF since the end of the cease-fire last night.

In a statement, the NDF stressed that the communist rebels of the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army [CPP-NPA]-NDF will resume the offensive against government forces because they have ascertained that the Aquino government had no intention of ejecting the U.S. bases from the country.

The NDF also said that since the government did not match their offer for a unilateral cease-fire, there was no use for them to continue with the effort.

General Nazareno instructed his field commanders to be on alert for any possible sabotage attempts which the communist rebels may take.

Meanwhile, Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] Chief of Staff General Lisandro Abadia said he was not surprised with the NDF's cancellation of its unilateral cease-fire, 10 days after it was declared.

Abadia said they knew that the cease-fire was simply a gimmick, and the military was already expecting that it would be canceled after the Senate vote.

The NDF, the umbrella organization of the 14 communist movements within the country, declared a unilateral cease-fire last 12 September after the Senate rejected the Philippine-U.S. bases treaty permitting the American forces to remain for another 10 years.

The general also said they would not be able to honor the cease- fire that the NDF declared for it was only done through the media. [sentence as heard] Aside from this, the AFP cannot establish who is speaking on behalf of the NDF or if what the NDF is saying through the media is a joke.

Thailand

Prime Minister Leaves for PRC Visit 22 Sep

BK2209071691 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0530 GMT 22 Sep 91

[Text] At 0900 this morning at the Royal Thai Air Force Airport, Don Muang; Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun; and his entourage of about 37 members comprising Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin; Deputy Defense Minister General Wimon Wongwanit; Prime Minister's Secretary General Sathaphon Kawitanon; Ladawan Wongsiwong, spokesperson attached to the Prime Minister's Office; private sector representatives from Thailand's Board of Trade, the Thai Industrial Council, and the Thai Bankers Association; and members of mass media in various fields, departed for a visit to the PRC aboard an Air Force plane Boeing-737 in a special flight TG 333. The purpose of the visit, which is being made at the invitation of PRC President Yang Shangkun, is to strengthen relations between the two countries.

The prime minister's party is scheduled to arrive at Beijing Airport at 1500 local time, which is 1600 Bangkok time.

At the Beijing Airport, Minister of Personnel Zhao Dongwan, in his capacity as chairman of the reception committee of the PRC Government, will receive the Thai prime minister and his party and accompany them to the Dioyuthai State Guest House in Beijing.

At 1700 local time, PRC Prime Minister Li Peng will preside over an official welcome ceremony for the visiting Thai prime minister and his party at the Great Hall of the People at Tiananmen Square, after which the two delegations will hold official talks.

On the evening of the same day, Li Peng will host a reception in honor of the Thai prime minister and his party at the Great Hall of the People.

Before his departure, Prime Minister Anan told reporters that there will not be any negotiations during his visit to the PRC. He said that his visit is aimed at strengthening relations between the two neighboring countries, becoming familiar with each other, and exchanging views on various issues. No specific topics will be discussed. The Cambodian problem is not expected to be discussed because the problem is nearly settled, the prime minister concluded.

Foreign Minister Receives Former PRC Envoy

BK2109075791 Bangkok XING XIAN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Sep 91 p 4

[Text] Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin held a luncheon in honor of Chai Zemin, China's first ambassador to Thailand, and his delegation from the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs at the Foreign Ministry yesterday afternoon.

During the luncheon, Foreign Minister Asa briefed the Chinese guests on results of his visit to Vietnam. The two sides also exchanged views on international issues of mutual interest.

Asa expressed his satisfaction over the good development of the friendly Sino-Vietnamese relations during the past 16 years. He hoped that cooperation between the two countries in all fields will further strengthen in the future.

Army Chief Welcomes Philippines Military Leader

BK2009144791 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Text] Army Commander in Chief General Suchinda Khraprayun met today with Philippines Armed Forces Chief General Lisandro Abadia. The latter called on him at the Army auditorium, accompanied by Deputy Army Intelligence Director General Chinda Charoenwetchakan. Gen. Abadia is on an official visit to Thailand from 19 to 22 September.

Gen. Suchinda later told reporters that during the meeting they discussed the presence of U.S. military bases in the Philippines. He said he had been told that most of the population in the Philippines supported a continued U.S. military presence, and that a pullout would have an impact on the situation in the region.

[Begin recording] [Suchinda in progress] We asked him for his opinion. We also asked him to explain the military's opinion—whether or not the bases should remain there. He told me that 80 percent of the population and also 80 percent of the soldiers support a continued presence of U.S. military bases in the Philippines for a certain time.

[Question indistinct]

[Suchinda] Well, there would be certain repercussions because the U.S. military has been the main pillar of strength in the region for a long time. [end recording]

U.S. Military Presence Discussed

BK2109012291 Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 Sep 91 p A2

[Text] Top military leaders said yesterday the removal of the United States bases from the Philippines will affect the security of Southeast Asian countries.

"America is the principle force in the region," said Supreme Commander Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong.

Army Chief Gen Suchinda Kraprayun also shared Sunthon's assessment on the impact of the US bases withdrawal.

Sunthon said that the United States has not contacted Thailand to discuss setting up its bases in Thailand. The country hosted several American bases before the US pulled out its troop before 1975.

Sunthon met with Gen Lisandro Abadia, chief of staff of the Philippine armed forces, to discuss regional issues including the future of US bases in the Philippines.

He said the US still fears that any renewed attempt to set up bases in Thailand would provoke anti-base demonstrations. "It is a sensitive issue. We cannot say much," he said.

Soviet Coup Impacts KGB's Bangkok Operations

BK2009122591 Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 20 Sep 91 pp 1,13

[Text] The word KGB is heard quite often, but its connotation is not so good. When the National Legislative Assembly debated Section 6 of the draft constitution, an assembly member compared the Constitution Committee to the KGB because of the extensive power granted to it by the constitution.

The Soviet KGB is the world's largest intelligence organization. Its full name is "the State Committee for State Security." It is the most powerful organ in the Soviet Union, with branches all over the world. It serves as the secret police protecting a dictatorship, the role played by the Gestapo of Nazi Germany, the Stasi of East Germany, and the secret police of Romanian dictator Ceausescu.

The head of the KGB, Kryuchkov, joined the "State Committee for the State of Emergency" during the 19 August coup. He was one of the eight-man team now considered traitors. This contributed to the downfall of the KGB, not only in the eyes of the Soviet authorities, but also in the eyes of the young Soviet people, embittered by this organization. They toppled the statue of Dzerzhinsky, founder of the KGB, and stepped on its head.

The KGB chief in Thailand, Aleksiy Bobrov, worked in Bangkok under the cover of being embassy "first secretary." He has just been promoted to a full secretary position after being acting secretary for a long time. Aleksiy Bobrov is a rightist conservative who disagreed with President Gorbachev's reforms. Yet, he has been advancing in his career due to the fact that he is a veteran who knows his work and is intelligent. He is polite on the surface but tough underneath.

During the days of the state of emergency, Bobrov, and his subordinates, Igor Makiyev and Andrei Konkratayev—a KGB working as third secretary for political affairs at the embassy—had sleepless nights watching CNN reports on the coup in the Soviet Union. They openly supported their "big boss", while the younger diplomats like Vladimir Mikoyan voiced concern that the hardliners had made the country backtrack.

The rival of the KGB at the Soviet Embassy is the Soviet Defense Ministry's intelligence service known as the GRU. Its chief in Thailand is Valentin Didenko, whose position is that of a counsellor to the embassy. He was not happy with the recent coup despite the fact that his big boss, Mr. Yazov, the defense minister, was a member of the eight-man committee. He was very upset, and it was not until the final hours of the coup that he looked more relaxed. It is not known whether the KGB and GRU chiefs are now on friendly terms or if they are at odds, as they may have been in the past.

The purpose of the Bangkok-based intelligence organization is to collect political, economic, and military information, and use Thailand as a springboard for intelligence against the ASEAN bloc, and the United States and its allies, such as Japan, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Australia. KGB agents work under the cover of diplomatic appointments or as officials posted at the Soviet trade office, airline, or press agency; international organizations; and private companies with investment projects here.

They recruit local officials, businessmen, politicians, and mass media members to spy for them. Most importantly, they try to "influence" or "use" those in the policy making bodies in Thailand to take action in the interests of the Soviet Union. Of about 100 officials posted here, it is believed 30 to 40 are KGB agents.

After the arrest of "Barichev," who was caught red-handed at the Windsor Hotel for covertly obtaining military information using Thai recruits, it seems that the number of KGB agents has been reduced. Those remaining have also kept a low profile. Previously, there was a quota for the number of local spies that had to be recruited each month.

Anyway, what is certain is that their work is not yet over. The only difference is that the methods they use are now more open, and they are more friendly in their approach.

The GRU chief, Valentin Didenko, has already paved the way for a future business with his subordinates at the Aeroflot Office at Don Muang Airport. It is believed he will quit official service as an intelligence officer and become a full-time businessman. It is hoped his "spying blood" will be thoroughly washed away.

Those worth watching now are the Thai businessman, politicians, government officials, and mass media members targeted by him. They should be extra cautious despite the fact that the KGB has collapsed.

'Wide Gap' Remains in Vietnam Fishing Agreement

BK2309020391 Bangkok THE NATION in English 23 Sep 91 p A 2

[Text] Despite the desperate need to modernize its fishing industry, Hanoi is reluctant to conclude an agreement with Thailand as it wants a deal that its officials said better reflects mutual interest.

A wide gap still remains between the two sides as officials of both countries try hard to merge their interests in order to conclude the accord by the time of Premier Vo Van Kiet's visit to Bangkok set tentatively for next month.

Vietnam wants some amendments to the draft agreement proposed by the Thai side, said Vice Aquatic [Ministry of Marine Products] Minister Huynh Cong Hoa, also the president of the state-enterprise South West Fishing Service Corporation (SWF) in an interview at his office in Ho Chi Minh city last week.

Cong Hoa who led the Vietnamese side to negotiate the draft with the Thais said the Thai version gave priority to fishing concessions over downstream activities which Vietnam badly needs to upgrade its primitive fishing regime.

"The difference (in the drafts) is that the Thai side consider fishing concessions the most important, while for us it is Thai assistance to help us develop our fisheries industry," Cong Hoa said.

He explained there was no reason why the umbrella agreement should place such emphasize on fishing concessions when joint ventures already established outside the agreement between the two countries conduct various fishing activities.

Currently Vietnam has entered into joint ventures on fishing and downstream activities with three Thai companies—Surat Canning, Thai Phochanakarn and Srichai. The Thai-Viet Fisheries Company also hopes to secure another fishing agreement with SWF.

The combined landing capacity of Danang and all the southern fishing provinces, is about 6,000 tonnes per year compared to the permissible catches of 25,000 tonne allocated by the government, according to the minister.

The minister said domestically, Vietnam needed joint ventures with foreigners to help it sustain its current level of catches. It also wanted to enlarge the number of fishing vessels to increase the catch from 3,000 tonnes to 9,000 tonnes anually to maintain the manufacture of 3,000 tonnes of finished products, mainly canned tuna.

He said Vietnam wanted to raise the quantity of sea food supplies to meet the demand generated by foreign customers who came to purchase the commodity in Vietnamese markets, he said. The buyers are from Taiwan, Singapore, Hong Kong and Thailand.

On a broader scale Cong Hoa said Vietnam needed more facilities—ports and shipyards—to accommodate multipurpose vessels. And it also needed more cold storage facilities and fishmeal and fish cannery factories if it was to tap overseas markets.

Cong Hoa said Hanoi hopes to expand its fishing industry by the year 1999 but admitted that the pace of development is heavily dependent on its business relations with other countries in particular those in ASEAN and its internal laws and regulations on foreign investment.

"Depending on the cooperation we receive, we may achieve our target ahead of schedule," he said.

In an earlier interview, Deputy Agriculture Minister At Taolanon who led the Thai delegation in the negotiations said now that Thailand understood Vietnam's position it was only fair to both fish in Vietnam and continue with downstream activities.

At said the difference was that Thailand emphasized the protection of investment while Vietnam was interested in the details of the joint venture.

"The thing is how to fine-tune both nations' interests,", said the minister. In the Thai-proposed draft agreement, seven areas of cooperation are mentioned which are fishing concessions, cold storage facilities, fishmeal factories, ice factories, shrimp farming shipyards, fish canneries.

At said he made it a point to the Vietnamese side that Thailand would like to see some changes to Vietnam's laws on foreign investment that would limit risks for investors. Investors, he said, were still worried about the rules regarding profit returns and nationalization in particular.

The Thai sources defended Vietnam's position, citing the country's long isolation from the international business community as the main reason why they could not understand what risk-taking means.

"Vietnam wants everything to be comprehensive, ignoring the risk factor that Thai investors will have take into consideration in the absence of adequate protection given by the Vietnamese government," they said.

One of Thailand's chief concerns they said was that the umbrella agreement which serves as the basis for joint fishing ventures may not be strictly followed by individual provinces as they keep the revenue gained from granting fishing concessions.

"If we go in blind, it would not be possible to retreat once irregularities occur," they added.

If an agreement is to be sealed, the Vietnamese must also offer more, particularly concerning the plight of arrested Thai fishermen. Whether they will take into account Thai concerns over the well-being of captive Thai fishermen, whether they are treated in accordance with international laws on human rights, whether the detainees are given fair trails, all play a part in the relations developing between the two nations.

Thai-Vietnamese Economic Ties Reviewed

BK2309013191 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Sep 91 p 4

[Article by Suphaphon Kanwirayothin: "Economic Factors Hold Key to Better Thai-Vietnam Relations"]

[Text] With Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin's visit to Vietnam last week, the stage has been set for a new chapter in Thai-Vietnamese relations in which economic dimensions will supersede political-military rivalry in a development befitting the global trend.

To a satisfactory extent, Minister Asa has managed to clear the first set of hurdles that stood in the path of meaningful economic cooperation between Thailand and Vietnam. Those sour factors that formed "past misunderstanding and mutual distrust" in a number of security-related issues had hitherto prevented the Thai government from lending full backing for its private sector to venture competitively in resource-rich Vietnam. They also made Vietnam wary, and subsequently less forthcoming, towards the Thais.

During three days in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, Minister Asa combined his diplomatic skills with his entrepreneurial spirit in the task of assuring Vietnam that Thailand is now interested in the serious pursuit of economic cooperation, in a fair and complementary manner that will boost the development of both economies.

In Hanoi, Mr Asa and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam held "frank exchanges" in which the Thai side clarified issues such as it did not support the anti-Hanoi movement, and that it is not seeking to dominate Laos and Cambodia economically.

The Vietnamese in return explained about the Indochinese Federation, and further extended a significant gesture of backing away from the proposal to have its consulate general positioned in Udon Thani, an unpalatable idea for the Thai security authorities who are concerned about the motivation as Udon is home to the largest concentration of Vietnamese refugees from the first Indochina war.

Ending the beat-around-bush approach that had characterised Thai-Vietnamese talks in the past, such discussion was made possible because of regional and international developments that include the imminent settlement of the Cambodian problem which had been the major source of hostility and distrust.

But that was only the first step of the "confidence-building measures" taken by the Thais in this new diplomacy to befriend its neighbours, particularly Vietnam. Much more effort on both sides is required to restore mutual confidence because the distrust which has dated back for decades cannot simply be erased overnight.

Of late, with the keen interests of Thai businessmen in Indochina, the civilian branches of Thai government agencies have started taking steps in the direction of economic cooperation with Vietnam, with the military being the last to be convinced of such a move.

Foreign Minister Asa's visit to Vietnam officially capped the ongoing attempts through the signing of the agreement to form a joint Commission on Economic Cooperation which will have its first session in Bangkok prior to Vietnamese Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet's official trip to Thailand next month.

Amid efforts by the Thai side to emphasise the principle of mutual benefit underlying its proposals for bilateral cooperation schemes on the key areas of energy and fisheries, the reaction from Vietnam towards the Thai offensive has fallen far short of fiery enthusiasm.

In the immediate future, energy and fisheries emerge the two underpinning issues at the start of the new era of Thai-Vietnamese relations. And apparently it is not a piece of cake to persuade Vietnam to agree to the deals.

Vietnam's reservations towards the Thai government's separate proposals for the energy and fishery cooperation stemmed basically from the different angles and emphasis with regards to where the priority for each respective side lies.

This cautious reaction from Vietnam on these issues brought one question into focus—between Thailand and Vietnam, who needs who more than the other?

In the recent past, Thailand has found itself depleted of raw materials to feed its rapidly growing manufacture and export industries. Certainly Vietnam emerges with the strongest prospects of giving, if it wants to, just what Thailand needs, most particularly regarding energy and the fisheries.

Vietnam however remains unconvinced about the mutually beneficial nature of the deals proposed by Thailand.

Before departing Bangkok for Hanoi with Mr Asa's delegation last Thursday, Deputy Industry Minister Wira Susangkonkan said a memorandum of understanding on energy under which Thailand proposed joint exploration and use of abundant natural gas deposits in Vietnam would be signed during the visit.

Yet the Vietnamese asked for more time to study the proposal and to ensure that its reserves are large enough for such a large scale venture proposed by Thailand.

Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet made it clear during talks with Mr Asa in Hanoi that Vietnam's priority rests in the domestic use of natural gas and related products for energy generation and fertiliser production in Vietnam.

The Premier also told the Thai delegation that Vietnam wants to develop its own gas separation and fertiliser facilities. Playing a different tune, the Thai proposal for joint energy resource development envisaged the transportation of gas products from off-shore Vietnam to Thailand.

On the fisheries, Mr Asa managed to win a goodwill deal whereby 344 Thai fishermen detained in Kien Giang province will be free, in exchange for the release of 157 Vietnamese fishermen detained in Thailand.

However, more work remains to be done to achieve an umbrealla agreement at governmental level for joint fishery ventures. The Thais are pushing for this in order to settle the business of fisheries which has been an issue of dispute, and to enable the Thai private sector to establish a strong foothold in Vietnam.

On this issue, the Vietnamese Premier underscored the well-known position, that Vietnam "is extremely interested" in the processing and export activities besides the catching of marine products because Vietnam has the labour.

"It's the same situation with other sectors. If possible, we should develop the full cycle of business together and this will open a new major aspect in the relations," said Premier Vo Van Kiet, the architect of Vietnam's reform policy.

Vice Minister for Fishery Huynh Cong Hoa, who holds sway in Vietnam's decision on the fishery issue, told Thai reporters at an interview in Ho Chi Minh City that differences remain to be settled although Thailand and Vietnam are unanimous in the principle of the umbrella agreement.

"Thailand wants to carry out the venture by first securing the fishery concessions, whereas we feel that concessions can only come about after guarantee for related business. The difference is Thailand wants to focus on concessions while the most important thing for us is the assistance from Thailand so that our fishery industry can be developed simultaneously," said the vice minister.

Nevertheless, senior Thai officials involved in negotiations of energy and fisheries voiced optimism that it is only a matter of time for Vietnam to realise the benefits of such schemes. They are confident that the proposals promise equal benefits to both parties.

They also have high hopes that the energy and fishery pacts will be finalised by the time of the Vietnamese Prime Minsiter's visit to Bangkok.

A senior Thai official involved in the energy talks said that at working level, Vietnamese officials have seen the benefits of the Thai proposal, which is in its journey up the decison-making ranks. Once the Vietnamese leaders are sure of the fairness and the good prospects of the scheme, they would give the green light to the pact.

The upcoming debut meeting of the Joint Economic Commission which will be presided over by the deputy foreign ministers of both sides thus presents a good opportunity for the Thai side to reaffirm its will to forge ahead in the direction of "economic development for mutual benefits" as professed by Foreign Minister Asa during his groundwork-laying trip.

More evident than ever, the give-and-take principle must be the basis of the business-oriented nature of economic cooperation. Vietnam has shown its firm adherence to the correct belief that it is not giving away the natural resources easily for mere immediate short-term profits.

And in the race to woo Vietnam, Thailand is competing with an array of others. Realistically speaking, Vietnam is in the position to choose the best offers that will advance its goals which lie in the strengthening of value-adding industries and job opportuntities for its huge unemployed population.

In sum, a lot more confidence-building work must be carried out to convince Vietnam that Thailand means it when it said "mutual benefit."

Cambodian Peace Prompts Banditry, 'Quick Profits'

BK2209030891 Bangkok THE NATION in English 22 Sep 91 p B3

[Editorial: "The lawless road to Cambodian restoration"]

[Text] The 12-year Cambodian conundrum seems to be coming to an end with peace now imminent among the warring factions. Moving significantly from an on-again, off-again scenario which saw the Phnom Penh government and the three resistance factions often going for each other's throats during peace negotiations, significant progress has now been made after the Jakarta and Phatthaya 1 and 2 talks recently.

On Friday, the four factions overcame the last major obstacle to a peace settlement by agreeing on a compromise voting system in a UN-organized soon-to-be-held general election in Cambodia. The agreement by the warring Cambodian factions before the start of the 46th UN General Assembly, to adopt the system of proportional representation at provincial level culminates after about five months of intense talks between the Phnom Penh government and the three resistance factions.

Between the months of May to September, the Cambodian factions first agreed to an unlimited ceasefire and an end to receiving foreign arms, then accepted a UN-supervised demobilization of 70 per cent of their armed forces. The talks also led to the setting up of a decision-making mechanism to arbitrate when the Supreme National Council (SNC)—which consists of six members from Phnom Penh and six from the guerrilla coalition—failed to agree among themselves. Last week in Paris, the head of the SNC and leader of one of the resistance groups Prince Norodom Sihanouk announced that an overall peace accord sealing drawn-out negotiations to end Cambodia's 12-year civil war could be signed at a reconvened international conference in Paris next month.

While the moves made by the Khmer factions are laudable, a harsh reality now rearing its ugly head in post-war Cambodia cannot be overlooked. Banditry and a general situation of lawlessness are on the rise in the war-ravaged country. A grim reminder of that last week was when a Spanish aid worker from Handicap International was attacked in his car about three kilometres from the UN refugee camp of O'trao along the Thai-Cambodian border.

Pascual Martinez from Barcelona, was shot in the leg and chest when four bandits opened fire at him with AK-47 assault rifles last Thursday afternoon. Luckily, the bullet which hit him in the chest entered on the right side and lodged in his left shoulder but missed all vital organs. It was the most serious attack on an aid worker in 12 years of international relief work on the border.

While aid workers were still reeling in shock over the attack on one of their colleagues, Site Two, the largest Cambodian refugee camp along the Thai-Cambodian border came under the attack of 25 Khmer bandits lurking around the periphery. Thai troops near Site Two who were trying to drive off the bandits misfired a mortar which landed in the camp and killed a refugee while injuring eight others. Three weeks ago also at Site Two, bandits killed three children and wounded more than 20 other people in an evening assualt on the giant refugee camp.

The bandits, aid workers say, are ill-disciplined former soldiers of the Phnom Penh government forces or the Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF). With the lack of continuous financial support from their foreign backers, the Cambodian warring factions cannot afford to maintain large armies. Most of the Phnom Penh troops receive meagre salaries, and some divisions have yet to receive their back-dated wages. Under such circumstances, one cannot blame these soldiers for defecting from their ranks and turning to banditry instead.

Since 1974, many of these troops have been fighting either the Americans, the Vietnamese, or the Khmer Rouge and their bowl of rice was earned by firing bullets and killing in the battle-fields. Now when peace is in the air, these soldiers have to face the harrowing reality that they will be without jobs to feed their dependants. Out of a job and with war weapons in their hands, the refugee camps housing Khmers hoarding gold to be used for transactions and the trucks laden with luxuries and medical supplies, plying along the main highway routes to Phnom Penh become their main targets. [sentence as published] Nothing will stand in their way when a quick riel is to be made in the black market; not even the lives of innocent Khmer men, women, children and international aid workers. The Cambodian bandits will be more than glad to shoot these people like rabbits.

The pertinent question to be asked now is who will administer law and order in the country given that a situation of near-anarchy might proliferate in post-war Cambodia with bandits freely roaming the Khmer countryside, and unemployed soldiers resorting to crime in the towns.

Lots of hope have been placed on the United Nations' Transitional Authority on Cambodia (Untac), that will administer the country prior to the general election. But the UN body itself is not the necessary end to all Khmer evils. Let's face the stark facts: the majority of those in Untac will not be familiar with the convoluted happenings in Cambodia. As a respected Cambodia watcher told an informal meeting of aid workers in Aranyaprathet this week: "These people (the UN) will believe anything you tell them."

The answer then lies in the Cambodians themselves. But at the rate the Khmers are willing to sell out their country to capitalism and a free-market economy, the prospect of instituting a system of law and order in the country seems dim. Only Prince Sihanouk seems to be talking of restoring Cambodia to its previous status: a land of bucolic plenty where people did not have to starve. It's indeed sad that none of the other Khmer leaders share the prince's thoughts. For them peace is an opportunity to rapaciously deplete the country's resources for quick profits.

NPKC Leader Evaluates Political Situation

BK2109014791 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Sep 91 p 3

[Text] National Peace-Keeping Council [NPKC] leader Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong yesterday pleaded for optimism in evaluating the political situation.

The general was replying to a reporter's question on apparent confusion and uncertainties in the political scene.

"Both the NPKC and the Government are working very hard. There is nothing I can say when the situation is often viewed in a pessimistic way," he said.

He also said the moves by various political parties are normal because they have to prepare for the elections by monitoring the drafting of the Constitution. They have to be ready at all times.

Asked if there are any worries about ongoing political moves, Gen Sunthon said he is afraid these would go beyond the limits of the law but, in this event, the justice system instead of force would be used.

Commenting on rumours the military would enter politics while "still wearing a uniform," Gen Sunthon said society would not accept this.

A number of military officers hold ministerial posts and often face sniping that they wil refuse to give up political power. They have to be every patient, he said.

The general, however, fell short of confirming that no military officers would be part of the next government.

"There will probably be a number of military officers who will enter politics but they will adhere to the rules which are still to be completed."

Responding to attacks by former army chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut's new Aspiration Party, Gen Sunthon said whatever the NPKC sees is wrong it will change, but people can continue to criticise whatever as they like.

Gen Sunthon said he kept in contact with Gen Chawalit.

"We talk on the phone regularly and also discuss politics. Mr Jiew (Gen Chawalit) is concerned but he does not make any suggestions. He is a senior and does not interfere."

In other developments, Thai-Vietnamese relations will not be affected by Army Chief Gen Suchinda Khraprayun's describing Vietnam's offensive capablity as a potential threat, National Security Council Secretry General Suwit Suthanukun said yesterday.

Mr Suwit said Gen Suchinda was talking about Thailand's military preparedness when he made that comment to the British Broadcasting Corporation.

The key word in the statement was "potential" rather than "threat," said Mr Suwit, who accompanied Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin on a recent visit to Vietnam.

Asked to comment on the issue on Thursday, Mr Asa, who decared his visit a total success, said he did not want anyone to see Thailand's neighbours as a potential threat to its security.

Mr Suwit said Gen Suchinda's remarks will have no impact on what was achieved by the foreign minister's visit to Hanoi.

Mr Suwit said the Air Force's plan to buy a fleet of F-16 fighters is part of the necessary military preparedness.

Even though the regional situation has changed, the military must still be well-prepared.

Arms have to be ordered well in advance because it takes some time for delivery.

The military's need to inquire about new weaponry and to be prepared to obtain it should be understood, Mr Suwit said.

Prime Minister Calls For Lower Defense Spending

BK2109013591 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Sep 91 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun told the National Legislative Assembly [NLA] yesterday the Armed Forces should scale down their strength and cut costs to fit changing world trends.

The Prime Minister said the world is entering an era of peace and democracy and that Thailand is improving relations with its neighbours.

"Peace in Cambodia is within reach," he said. "Thailand has to adjust itself to the new trends. The military budget should be lowered along with a reduction of personnel."

The Prime Minister took the occasion of the NLA passage of his Government's 460,400 million baht budget bill through its final readings to present a report on what his administration has achieved in the past six months.

After thanking the assembly for passing the fiscal budget for 1992, Mr Anan gave a 30-minute speech on the achievements of his administration since it was appointed by the National Peace-Keeping Council after the February 23 coup.

The Prime Minister said the Government sees the importance of the Armed Forces and their duty to defend the country but it is time the country slowed down its military spending.

"However, this does not mean that the Government should neglect any genuine defence need," he said. "If there was an urgent need the administration would always provide the budget for the military.

"The Armed Forces will, however, have to realise their policies of streamlining their equipment and manpower while providing higher pay and better living standards for the average foot soldier.

"The military has also turned to development work and must think about such budgets in addition to arms procurement," he said while adding that they also need to improve their capability to defend the natural resources of the country.

The Prime Minister said the country's best defence is a firm economic basis which means forging close and cooperative ties with Thailand's immediate neighbours.

The Government has certain restrictions regarding the budget, he said, adding that the military may obtain certain requests while it may not get other requirements.

The defence budget would have to face the same situation as budgets from other ministries such as education and public health.

But Mr Anan emphasized that the defence of the country remains important and the role of the military in this remains crucial.

At the same time another important issue is the economic basis of the country.

"If we have understanding with our neighbours that is the best defence," Mr Anan said without elaborating.

Despite the rapid global changes and realignments, the thawing of strained ties between China and Vietnam and Thailand and Vietnam, Army chief Gen Suchinda Khraprayun told the BBC in London that he still considers Vietnam to be a threat to Thailand.

On other issues, Mr Anan said the Government expects the new constitution to be ready in November and the general election could be set for the end of February or the start of March.

The Government is preparing an election bill and when the charter is promulgated the bill will be ready within a month, he said.

During the past six months his Government has been trying to adjust the country's legal framework and administrative system.

It has submitted more than 100 bills and 36 of them have already been legislated, most of them aimed at realising the policy of changing the role of Government from controller to caretaker.

"The administration of the country is being decentralised and bureaucratic red tape is being removed. The Government recognised that the agricultural sector is a major economic sector and wants to develop it by forming a 6,000 million baht agricultural fund for the purpose," Mr Anan said.

He wants to change the structure of the Thai economy and prepare it for competition in the modern world economy.

"As such, this administration has started to reform the tax system, such as introducing VAT [value added tax] which is aimed at a fairer tax which people will be more willing to pay.

"The reform is also aimed at encouraging savings, financial flexibility and attracting foreign investment," he said, adding the Government is drafting a bill to rationalise and develp the Thai stock market into a comprehensive and modern capital market.

Air Force Seeks Increase

BK2309023591 Bangkok THE NATION in English 23 Sep 91 p A 2

[Text] Air Force Commander in Chief ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Kaset Rotchananin indicated yesterday that the armed forces have yet to be formally told in writing by the government why they need to cut down on arms spending.

But Kaset and his deputy, ACM Anan Kalinta, insisted that the armed forces still need more money for their defence projects.

They were commenting on Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun's statement last Friday calling for a cut in defence spending.

The prime minister said the world in general was moving toward democratization and countries were spending less on defence.

"We have not been told of the policy in writing by the government yet," Kaset said yesterday in response to Anan's statement.

Kaset, however, said the air force still needs a bigger budget to support its defence work.

The military had tried unsuccessfully to push for a massive budget increase for 1992 in addition to the Bt68 [bhat] billion earmarked for defence under the budget approved by the assembly last Friday.

Anan has turned down the National Peacekeeping Council's [NPKC] request for a bigger budget to finance new arms.

ACM Anan, meanwhile, said though the world is now living in a more peaceful environment, the armed forces still have to continue improving their defence capabilities.

"There is no guarantee that there will be no more wars. Who would have anticipated the Gulf War?" he said.

But the deputy air force chief tried to play down the difference between the prime minister and the NPKC.

"There is no problem or conflict," he said.

Air Force Divided Over Replacement Aircraft

BK2309103791 Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai
16-22 Sep 91 pp 22-24

[Summary] The Royal Thai Air Force has an urgent plan to replace the aging OV-10 Bronco planes with new jetfighters. According to "our source," a decision had been made to purchase the Italian-made AMX fighters. "The cabinet has approved a plan for the Air Force to buy a squadron or 25 AMX fighter planes using its budget of 1992. The purchase will be made under a five-year commitment and will cost about 19,000 million baht. The Air Force received a budget allocation of 13,609.04 million baht for fiscal year 1992."

The idea of buying the aircraft dates back to the time when General Chatchai Chunhawan was prime minister. The Air Force, then under former Air Force Commander Air Chief Marshal Woranat Aphichari, was considering buying the Chinese-made F-7M fighters, but the plan was scrapped when Gen. Chatchai advised the Air Force to consider the Italian-made AMX. "According to our source, there was a great deal of politics involved in the purchase of AMX aircraft, and it was also much in the open." Though this was not an order but a suggestion, it was understood that the Air Force would have budget problems if it chose the Chinese aircraft.

According to our source, any plan regarding weapons procurement had to go through Gen. Chatchai Chunhawan, who was both prime minister and defense minister. He was also chairman of the National Security Council, which must approve any weapons purchase. "It is said that a man from Soi Ratchakhru [Chatchai's house] known by the initial of "P" knows about the Italian jetfighters more than any of the senior Royal Thai Air Force officers, and Aermacchi, the Italian manufacturer, knows him better than it does some of the Air Force commanders." If all goes according to the plan, Thailand would be the first customer of Aermacchi, the source said.

When Air Chief Marshal Kaset Rotchananin took the helm of the Air Force, he left the matter to the Air Force deputy chief of staff, Air Vice Marshal Samat Sotsathit, who traveled frequently to Italy, paying particular attention to the night targetting equipment. It was the issue of the air weapons control system that led to a conflict between two high-level Air Force officers, one of whom favors the U.S.-made system used in F-16 fighters while the other favors the system that comes with the AMX. The situation deteriorated further when an Italian pilot was quoted as saying that he was proud of the AMX, but everything would be perfect if the aircraft was equipped with the U.S. weapons control system.

"Though the Air Force will get the AMX, the conflict between the two officers is indeed a great detriment. Those officers, in an effort to push their ideas through, have resorted to intense lobbying and the political influence of the previous administration.

"Each of them was determined that his respective choice was the best bet. Once at a meeting, they shouted at each other during a big quarrel. Air Force Chief Air Chief Marshal Kaset Rotchananin, who was at the meeting, banged the table and shouted at them, telling them to stop quarelling because the matter would be decided solely by him. That helped put an end to the quarrel. But since then, the two Air Force officers have never spoken to each other."

Economic Report Indicates Continued Slowdown

BK2209050491 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network
in English 0000 GMT 22 Sep 91

[Text] Thailand's overall economy in the first half of this year continuously slowed down from the final quarter of last year due to several internal and external factors.

A report on Thailand's economic situation in the first half and outlook throughout 1991, issued by the National Economic and Social Development Board, indicates that the slowdown was attributed to the rising interest rates and oil prices together with internal political changes.

Besides, the report says that the private consumption expenditure also dropped sharply because of the falling prices of agricultural output and the decreasing income of service sector.

These punitive economic measures lie in the law prohibiting all contacts with countries that have been considered hostile to the United States. This is the extension of Washington's outdated policy that has been condemned even by American public opinion.

In the recent past, many congressmen, social activists, and the American press have called on the U.S. Administration to put an end to its hostile policy, lift the embargo, and normalize relations with Vietnam. However, Washington still rejects these legitimate demands and refuses to adopt a realistic policy.

Results of Thai Foreign Minister's Visit Viewed

BK2009115691 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Commentary by Duong Quang Minh: "A New Step in the Development of Relations between Vietnam and Thailand"]

[Text] Thai Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin has concluded his official friendship visit to our country at the invitation of Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam. The visit has brought about very fine results. Vietnam and Thailand have agreed to sign an agreement on the establishment of a joint commission on economic cooperation and to initial an agreement on investment promotion and protection. Both sides also agreed to start negotiations on an agreement on the avoidance of double taxation and to exchange views on the promotion of cooperation in fisheries, exploitation of precious stones, use of natural gas, and so forth. The two foreign ministers expressed joy and appreciation for the fact that Vietnam and Thailand have constantly increased contacts at various levels, including governmental and private sectors, and in the rapidly growing trade volume and economic cooperation.

Also noteworthy is the fact that as far as the Thai foreign minister's visit this time is concerned, through their talks, both the Vietnamese and Thai sides have clearly demonstrated the determination to develop their bilateral ties on a wider basis as well as at a higher level and a quicker pace in many domains to meet each country's development needs.

To create momentum for this development, the two sides stressed the need to do their utmost to create an atmosphere of better mutual trust. Therefore, the two sides agreed to increase the number of regular meetings, to foster closer ties between the two governments, and to promote the exchanges of goods and contacts between the two peoples.

During his visit to Vietnam this time, Thai Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin confirmed the invitation of Anan Panyarachun, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, for Mr. Vo Van Kiet, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, to pay an official visit to Thailand. His Excellency Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin also invited Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam to pay an official visit to Thailand.

The fine results of the Thai foreign minister's visit to Vietnam are further proof of the dynamic, correct, and proper renovative policy of our state. The seventh party congress pointed out that it is the objective of the SRV's foreign policy to struggle for peace, stability, cooperation, and development. Vietnam always wants to establish friendly relations with all countries and peoples in the world. Vietnam is always a sincere and serious friend for all those who want to develop their relations in that spirit.

Acting in line with our set goals, we are happy to welcome our foreign guests and deeply appreciate the values of the feelings and cooperation of our neighboring countries in Southeast Asia. We pledge the determination to do all we can to preserve and develop those fine international relations that have existed and will continue to expand into the future. We understand that the positive developments in Southeast Asia have opened up a new period of peace and cooperation for all countries in the region. It is our policy to participate in those activities that benefit peace, stability, and development in the region. This means that it is also our intention to join the 1976 Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, to which all the ASEAN countries are signatories and which is open to accession by all other countries in the region.

Public opinions in the ASEAN countries in particular and in the Southeast Asian countries in general regard ours as a practical stance and a factor contributing to further enhancing friendship, cooperation, and good neighborliness, thus constantly meeting the aspirations and interests of our own people and the people of each country in the region and also benefiting the common cause of all of Southeast Asia.

Welcoming the fine results of Thai Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin's visit to Vietnam, we wish the friendship and cooperation between the SRV and the Kingdom of Thailand constant development. We unanimously share the view expressed in the Vietnamese-Thai joint communique saying that there exists great potential for cooperation between the two countries and that Thailand and Vietnam will do their utmost to further enhance their multi-faceted relations. We also highly value the Thai foreign minister's statement at a news conference in Hanoi to mark the signing of a joint communique on 18 September 1991 saying that Thailand considers Vietnam's development as its own development and that by working together toward cooperation and development, Vietnam and Thailand will make worthy contributions to peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

Relations With Thailand Entering 'New Period'

BK2309120391 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 23 Sep 91

[Station commentary]

[Text] Thai Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin has just successfully ended his official visit to Vietnam. Following the trip, the Thai foreign minister has taken a number of positive acts toward Vietnam. In this connection, the Voice of Vietnam has this to say:

Having signed with Vietnam an agreement on the establishment of a joint commission on economic cooperation and initially signed another agreement on bilateral economic relations, Thai Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin has urged Thai businessmen to further accelerate their trade ties with Vietnam.

Before leaving for home, the Thai foreign minister stopped over in Ho Chi Minh City where he had a press conference with Thai businessmen working in the city well-known as the pearl of the Far East. He called on the latter to adopt a new attitude in trade relations with Vietnam and asked them to see Vietnam's interests and requirements not as their benefits alone. The Thai foreign minister also warned them not to miss the chance to cooperate with Vietnam, otherwise, they would be second to foreign businessmen.

Back to Bangkok, Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin affirmed to the press that Vietnam is no longer a threat to the region and that it is necessary to consider the admission of Vietnam to the ASEAN. He said that after working three days with Vietnamese leaders, he came to realize that at present, the primary concern of the Vietnamese leadership is how to restore and develop national economy and create more conditions for the people to build a happy life.

What the Thai foreign minister has done will certainly create conditions to bring into full play the results of his visit to Vietnam and to implement all the agreements signed between the two sides during the visit. In fact, in recent years, the Thai-Vietnamese relations have been much improved and the political atmosphere between the two countries has become warmer than that five years ago. Meanwhile, the trade quota has also been increased annually from 350 million baht two years ago to nearly 2,000 million baht. Last year, over 100 enterprises of Thailand came to Vietnam to explore possibilities to do business. By now, eight Thai investment projects have been granted licenses with a total capital of 10 million U.S. dollars.

It is certain that the economic ties and relations between Vietnam and Thailand will not stop at the current level following the official visit to Vietnam by the Thai foreign minister and the coming visit to Thailand by the Vietnamese chairman of the Council of Ministers. Following Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin's positive acts toward Vietnam, the Thai-Vietnamese relations are entering a new period, that of development for the prosperous future of the two nations and for peace, stability, and development in Southeast Asia.

World Bank 'Ready' To Aid Hanoi, Phnom Penh

BK2309095991 Hanoi VNA in English 0645 GMT 23 Sep 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 23—The World Bank is ready to resume lending to Cambodia and Vietnam but will have to wait until the UN General Assembly formally recognizes Cambodia's Supreme National Council and until the leading industrial nations drop their objections against Vietnam, said Philippe Annez, head of the World Bank's regional mission in Bangkok, on Sept. 19.

Philippe Annez was quoted by the Thai English-language daily 'THE NATION', as saying he hoped that Thailand, as a member of the bank's governors, would support the resumption of aid to Vietnam.

According to him, the World Bank has invited the Cambodian delegation to visit the bank's headquarters in Washington after the UN General Assembly's meetings in New York, and if this happens in time, then arrangements might be made for representatives of the SNC to attend the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) meetings in Bangkok next month.

On aid to Vietnam, he said that prepartions for renewed World Bank assistance for Vietnam are more advanced. The problem of Vietnamese arrears of USD 130 million in debt repayment to the International Monetary Fund has virtually been settled with Banque Francaise pour le Commerce Exterieur having agreed to arrange a syndicated bridging loan to finance the debt.

Therefore, World Bank staff are preparing to resume lending, "All that is needed now is the green light from the G-7", Annez said, adding that bank staff have already prepared the groundwork.

Among the tasks underway are: revising the methods Vietnam uses to compile national economic statistics so that the date is more in line with international standards, training and study trips for Vietnamese officials to study policies and practices in neighbouring countries such as Thailand, Malaysia and South Korea, and sectoral studies on energy, the development of the Mekong River delta area, public health, secondary education, and transport.

Do Muoi Holds Meeting With Intelligentsiai

BK2309134791 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Text] On 19 September, Comrade Do Muoi, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, held a meeting with a large group of intelligentsia who are in Hanoi for a working session with the central sectors.

Attending the meeting were more than 200 scientists, professors, researchers, writers, and artists representing members of the intelligentsia who are working with social and natural science, the scientific-technological field, education, public health, cultural research, and literary and art sectors in the capital. Also attending the meeting were Comrade Dao Duy Tung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee; Nguyen Dinh Tu, member of the party Central Committee; representatives of the party Central Committee Ideology and Culture Department and the Science and Education Department, and Office of the party Central Committee.

In a frank and cordial atmosphere, the comrade general secretary briefed the attendees on the domestic and international situation, and the implementation of the Seventh CPV Congress resolution.

On behalf of the party and state, the general secretary highly commended the intelligentsia for their patriotism and great efforts for the cause of national liberation, defense, and construction.

Dealing with the implementation of the Seventh CPV Congress resolution, Comrade Do Muoi stressed: It is noteworthy that the intelligentsia of the nation has contributed great ideas to formulating the national party congress resolution. Most importantly, however, is the effort to mobilize the nation's intelligence and strength to satisfactorily implement the party resolution. At present, preparations are being made to hold second round party organization congresses at various levels to define orientations and tasks to satisfactorily implement the Seventh CPV Congress resolution. As a result, issues arising from daily life should be carefully studied prior to and effectively resolved after the congresses with the participation of members of the intelligentsia.

General Secretary Do Muoi urged the intelligentsia to strive, in the immediate future, to contribute ideas to formulating resolutions of the second round party organization congresses and to organizing the implementation of these resolutions, while continuing to develop their specialized capability to contribute to strengthening the revolutionary cause. He stressed that as mature members of the intelligentsia, these persons should contribute efforts to enhancing the people's intellectual standard, training the younger generation, and forging men of talent for the nation. Those who work for the social science sector must conduct extensive research on theory and practice to resolve current pressing issues, thereby contributing to correctly defining the path and measures for socioeconomic stabilization and national development. For those who work in the field of basic and applied sciences, they must conduct research on concrete topics to contribute ideas to various plans and projects which are aimed at developing the socioeconomic situation, renovating management and industry, producing goods in diversified forms, increasing production output, improving product quality to meet demands for export and local consumption, increasing accummulation to accelerate development, thus contributing to building a strong and prosperous nation for the people and step by step building socialist material-technical bases for the country. Writers and artists must strive to bring their capability and creativity into full play, develop the national heritage and characteristics, enhance the quintessence of mankind, oppose negative phenomena and promote the positive ones, thereby contributing to building a brilliant, lofty, and healthy cultural and spiritual life of our people and implementing the lofty functions of writers and artists in the new society.

The general secretary also urged the intellegentsia to continue to positively contribute ideas to drafting decisions of the party and state as they did to the party documents during the preparation of the recent Seventh CPV Congress. He said: The party and state always welcome ideas from the intelligentsia, no matter whether they are from inside or outside of the party, provided that these ideas are presented in a frank and constructive manner. Differences in ideas, if any, are normal in the process of discussion and should not be discounted. Most importantly, we must strive to broaden democracy. Through discussions, we will realize the just cause and distinguish right from wrong. When collective intelligence has been fully mobilized, our nation will undoubtedly be able to overcome all difficulties and obstacles to stabilize and develop the socioeconomic situation.

Nguyen Van Linh Attends Resistance Day Ceremony

BK2309121991 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Sep 91

[Text] Our Vietnam Radio station correspondent reports that this morning, 22 September, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, the War Veteran's Association, and the War of Resistance Veterans Club of Ho Chi Minh City solemnly held a ceremony to mark the 46th anniversary of Nam Bo Resistance Day.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, adviser of the party Central Committee, many old revolutionary comrades, the Long An guerrilla women's group, the leading comrades of city sectors and organizations, and the city's public attended the meeting.

Delivering his opening speech, Comrade To Ky, vice chairman of the city branch of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, recounted the brave tradition of the resistance days which started with a hard, long, and glorious struggle and resulted in the triumphant victory for national independence and freedom.

He affirmed the absolute belief in the party's line of creative renovation, the brilliant truth of Marxism-Leninism, and in Ho Chi Minh's ideology.

On behalf of the Ho Chi Minh City youths, Comrade Nguyen Van Dua, vice secretary of the city Ho Chi Minh

Communist Youth Union, stated the youth's determination to carry on the fine ancestral tradition in the construction and protection of socialism in our country.

Speaking at the meeting, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh stressed the profound meaning of the Nam Bo Resistance and urged the youths to continue the fine tradition of their fathers and brothers. Comrade Nguyen Van Linh stated that in the complicated changes of the world situation, the youths need to thoroughly understand the party's positions and lines which are: the determination to move ahead in politics and economy under the spirit of renovation held within the seventh national party congress resolutions together with the strengthening of ideology and the public democratic structure as well as the merciless punishment of reactionaries.

He also reminded all sectors and levels to concentrate on educating the youth and creating conditions for them to develop so that they can contribute their intelligence and skill to the undertaking of national construction and protection.

Hanoi Prepares for Second-Round Party Congress

BK2309041391 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] The 11th second-round congress of Hanoi city party delegates will open in early November. An improved political report—a product reflecting the wisdom of many people—will be presented. The city party committee has paid much attention to soliciting the views of many cadres holding different positions.

On 16 and 17 September, the city party committee's standing committee held a conference of leaders of 17 ministries, committees and sectors at the central level. Also attending the conference were directors of various services, committees and sectors in the capital.

The conference was aimed at soliciting the contributions of various ministries, committees and sectors at the central level on the scope of the socioeconomic development of the city's 11th second-round party organization congress.

Comrade Pham The Duyet, Political Bureau member and the city party committee secretary, stressed the importance of the congress, in which debate will be conducted to decide on the five objectives to be achieved in the next five years 1991-95.

The party organization and people in the capital will strive to do their utmost to effectively implement these five objectives. Yet, guidance, contributions, help and the cooperation of various ministries, committees and sectors at the central level are of considerable significance to the socioeconomic construction and development of the capital.

Leaders of ministries, committees, and sectors at the central level who attended the conference, all realized their responsibility for giving practical help to the capital. They appraised the many efforts of various sectors in Hanoi which resulted in important achievements made over the past few years by the capital in the areas of socioeconomic development. However, at certain moments and in some jobs, the sectors in Hanoi have not actively secured the assistance of the ministries, committees, and sectors of the central government. The leaders of ministries welcomed this policy of the city party committee's standing committee and promised to help and cooperate with Hanoi authorities within their capability and responsibility. This is also the duty of ministries, committees, and sectors toward the capital of the country.

Nguyen Nam Khanh at Air Force Party Congress

BK2309100591 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] The Air Force held its second round party congress recently. Colonel General Nguyen Nam Khanh, member of the Party Central Committee and deputy director of the Army Political Department, attended and delivered a speech at the congress.

The congress highly agreed with documents and resolutions of the Seventh National Party Congress and with the resolutions of the Party Political Bureau and the Party Military Central Committee.

The congress also reviewed the military work in the last five years and the direction of the 1991-1995 military work.

Discussing the recent international situation, the delegates unanimously agreed to follow Marxism-Leninism and socialism, which were chosen by the party, Uncle Ho, and our people.

The congress also decided to develop the spirit of self-reliance to build a strong air force to meet the new demands and duties of our revolution.

Regarding the situation and duty of the Air Force from now until the end of 1992 and for the period of 1991-1995, the delegates' congress analyzed difficulties and suggested many practical measures to build a strong party committee so it can guarantee a firm political leadership and fulfill the trust of the party and the public as a reliable fighting force in protecting the party, the people, and the Vietnam socialist fatherland.

The delegates also suggested measures to improve the soldiers' knowledge, strengthen soldiers' belief in the party's renovation undertaking so they can enhance the sense of vigilance, fight against erroneous, opportunistic, and reactionary concepts, and understand and creatively implement the party resolutions in the force.

Dang Vu Hiep Attends Army Corps Party Congress

BK2209131191 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] From 11-14 September, the Cuu Long Army Corps held its second-round party organization congress. Empowered by the party Central Committee Military Commission, Senior Lieutenant General Dang Vu Hiep, deputy head of the General Political Department, personally guided the preparatory work and attended the congress.

Fully understanding the fundamental concepts of the seventh party congress resolution and other resolutions of the Political Bureau and the party Central Committee Military Commission and upholding party militancy, the second-round party organization congress of the Cuu Long Army Corps thoroughly assessed the performance of the leadership during its 1986-90 term and set forth the corps-building work for the 1991-95 five-year period according to the following lines:

It is necessary to uphold the spirit of self-sufficiency and self-reliance and to make every effort to develop the corps into a comprehensively strong and firm organization. It is important to attach primary importance to political education and to effect steady progress in all domains. Steps must be taken to guarantee combat strength and combat readiness, a stable material life, a rich and healthy spiritual life, good solidarity among members of the Armed Forces as well as between the Armed Forces and the people, and the fulfillment of one's work assignment under all circumstances.

The views expressed at the congress unanimously agreed that given the present complicated and fast-breaking developments worldwide, the corps needs guidance to turn itself into a politically sound organization capable of successfully coping with the enemy's dark schemes and acts of sabotage on the political and ideological fronts. It is important for cadres and soldiers of the corps to heighten their determination to remain loyal to the party, fatherland, and people. It is necessary to see to it that the corps is strong enough to fulfill its duties under all combat circumstances, to prove itself worthy of being a mobile main force of the Vietnam People's Army, and, together with the entire Army and people, to contribute to firmly defending the fatherland and the socialist regime. It is imperative for the corps to positively participate in buiding the political bases in the localities where it is stationed and to help firmly maintain political stability and public security and order.

Le Kha Phieu at Weaponry Department Congress

BK2209130791 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 18 Sep 91

[From the press review]

[Text] According to QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, the 10th second-round party organization congress of the Weaponry Department held from 12-14 September has successfully ended.

Comrade Lieutenant General Le Kha Phieu, member of the party Central Committee and head of the General Political Department, attended and expressed his views to the congress.

Fully understanding the fundamental concepts of the seventh party congress resolution and other resolutions of the Political Bureau and the party Central Committee Military Commission, the party organization congress of the Weaponry Department this time held animated discussions on the political report submitted by the department party committee, 1989-91 term.

The congress pointed out the difficulties in the new situation and the very heavy tasks that the Weaponry Department must fulfill because it must manage an increasingly large volume of weapons and ammunition with different technical features. Having gone through the various stages of war, more than 70 percent of those weapons and ammunition have been damaged considerably and are deteriorating rapidly. Because of budget constraints, the conditions of many storage facilities have not yet been perfected.

However, in light of the seventh party congress resolution and learning from the concrete experiences drawn from the past term, the 10th second-round party organization congress adopted a resolution for the entire party organization, 1991-95 term, to concentrate efforts on guiding the implementation of the targeted task of satisfactorily retrieving, storing, and managing weapons and military equipment.

Phan Van Khai Visits Flood-Stricken Provinces

BK2009125791 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] SAIGON GIAI PHONG newspaper reported that this morning, 18 September, a high-ranking delegation of the Council of Ministers led by Comrade Phan Van Khai, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited the flood victims in the Mekong River delta provinces. Many related ministries and sectors, together with the party committee and people's committee of Ho Chi Minh City, also sent delegates to join in the delegation.

The delegation discussed measures with the people's committees of the flood-stricken provinces to help the people in the affected areas return to a settled life quickly.

The Ministry of Commerce and Tourism sent more than 100,000 meters of tarpaulin to the provinces of Long An, Dong Thap, and Tien Giang to help the flood victims build makeshift accommodations.

The Ministry of Public Health also sent 50 packages of medicine and 10 sets of medical equipment to Dong Thap and Long An and 50 packages of medicine to An Giang Province.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry is prepared to send 2,000 tonnes of rice seed to the flood stricken provinces to help the peasants plant their rice crop as soon as the water level decreases.

Damages Caused by Flood in Long An Reported

BK2009134691 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] A Long An Radio Station correspondent reported that the districts around the Plain of Reeds were badly effected by the flood. On 17 September, the command unit of the Flood and Typhoon Control Committee of Long An Province held a meeting to make a preliminary assessment of the damages caused by the flood.

Despite efforts by the party committees, the government at all levels, and the people to minimize the damage, in the districts of Vinh Hung, Moc Hoa, and Tan Thanh, more than 12,500 hectares of 10-month rice crop and more than 3,000 hectares of winter-spring rice crop were badly damaged. The flood also affected many thousands of houses and many bridges, roads, schools, and medical stations. The initial damage was assessed at more than 30 billion dong.

Thanks to the early application of positive preventive measures, nearly all the people have been helped to move to higher areas. Nearly 250 families moving in from the provinces of Ha Bac, Ha Son Binh, Hai Hung and thousands of families from Ha Giang and Ben Tre were also helped by government and local people so their loss in property and life was negligible.

Quang Thong Views Quality of Party Members

BK2009134591 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Aug 91 p 3

[Article by Quang Thong: "The Quality of Party Members, An Expectation of All The People"]

[Text] The Seventh Party Congress has concluded successfully. Now our next step is to organize work implementation. From our past experience and as perceived by our people, this task is of utmost importance. We should carry out this task properly as there have been cases where a correct policy has been "left" on the table to collect dust.

Speaking about work implementation here means speaking about the role of cadres. To our country, speaking about cadres means speaking about party members.

From this, it can be said that people who are disseminating the party's correct policy among the masses are none other than party members. Party members are not only a bridge linking the party with the masses but they are also a vivid symbol of the party's vitality and creativity.

After half a centry of struggle, communist party members have set their good examples for the masses to follow and they have earned their admiration.

During the period when the party's operations were still underground, countless good examples were set by party members. Many had to languish in jail and undergo horrible torture. When facing the guillotine, they still had the courage to maintain a smile on their faces, thus enhancing the people's confidence in our final victory.

During the wars of resistance against the French and then the Americans, party members stood out as perfect models. Everywhere they went, their "qualities illuminated," thus inspiring other people around them. Party members accounted for almost all the examples of courage and loyalty in combat, and of remaining indominatable before the enemy. They were also noted for their shining examples in their endurance of hardships, their boldness in thoughts and actions, their practice of thrift, their love for the country and the people, and the faithful and appropriate conduct they displayed in the areas behind the frontline.

For a long period of time, party members have been a model of modern-day Vietnamese for our people. They are people who stand in the forefront, trying to shape socioeconomic development, just as Uncle Ho put it: "To build socialism, we need socialist men."

Yet, in recent years, the people's confidence in party members has, in certain areas, declined at an alarming rate. For quite some time there has existed among the people this remark: "Party members are numerous but communists are none." Of course, this type of "across-the-board criticism" is inaccurate but the party cannot help listening to this view in a sincere and appropriate manner.

In the fight for national liberation, an absolute majority of party members stood at the forefront, bearing the burden of all the sacrifice. The more difficulties and hardships they faced, the greater was their attractive and inspiring power for the masses. The people gave their wholehearted protection and assistance to party cadres and members. They were ready to do this even if they should sacrifice their own lives.

But when the country shifted to a new stage and when party members basically constituted a core of the state apparatus and various mass organizations, holding powerful positions in them, a large number of them fell victims to a prevalent disease, just as predicted by Uncle Ho: The greatest danger of a ruling party is the tendency to stay aloof from the masses, commit corruption, behave in a haughty manner, and have a craving for becomming "revolutionary mandarins." Now in powerful positions, not a small number of party members who were fed and concealed by the people in secret underground shelters during their difficult times have turned their back toward those who once fed and protected them. When being "seated" in a position, not a small number of party members have attempted to use their "seats" to fight for their own special privileges. Meanwhile, others who once shared their weals and woes, and even their own blood, with their comrades during difficult times now have refused to see one another face-to-face because there is a power struggle among them. While life is "still hard" and even worse, with food shortages still being encountered, many cadres are living a life, ten times as lavish as those in the old days. There has been existing in the rural area a "new type of tyrant," together with moves to bring in cronies to manipulate party organizations. Given the total contingent of party members, these people are not remarkable and they do not constitute a majority. But unfortunately, they are people in high positions. This is a heart-breaking, real-life story which has been discovered by the party itself.

Fortunately, since the Sixth Party Congress—the congress that initiated our party's renovation process—, the party has advocated the policy of democratizing all its activities and those of the society. Through self-criticism and consultation with the people, it launched the movement to purify itself, considering the movement the first and foremost way to restore its prestige and reaffirm its role of leading the entire people to the ultimate goal along the path chosen by Uncle Ho. Countless tumors on the body of the party have been operated on and numerous degenerate and deviant members have been removed from the party ranks. Some 50,000 party members have been eliminated from the party over the past 4 years (since the Sixth Party Congress to September 1990). The loss was huge yet essential. The loss was not only normal according to the law of development but also demonstrated that the quality of party members is a decisive factor in building the party's militant strength.

In the renovation process over the past four years, we have made important achievements in purifying the party, enhancing the quality of leadership and the people's confidence in the party and in restoring gradually the title of "party member". That the absolute majority of the people have manifested their resolution "to follow the party until the end and to reject pluralism and multipartyism" is fully-persuasive evidence of the people's confidence in the party. This was also an ordeal at a historical turning point. Since all the people have placed their faith in the party, the entire party as a whole, and every party organization and member in particular, must surge forward to be on par with their tasks.

Many weaknesses and shortcomings in a segment of party members have not been quickly overcome and remedied. In certain localities and at certain moments they have even worsened. Corruption has become widespread and under-the-counter dealings and authoritarianism have not been checked. Many opportunists have not been exposed. Many genuine party members have not dared to stand up to fight corruption whereas many loyal members have been victimized by reprisals. If we want the Seventh Party Congress resolution to become part of life, we can not overlook these weaknesses and shortcomings, which should be quickly overcome.

The qualifications for party members must be necessarily examined in close connection with the economic situation of the country. With their bare hands, party members once staged the revolution with zealous hearts. They were willing to face death fearlessly. Now, times have changed. The people do not expect nearly 2 million party members to live in misery in order to win the people's confidence and to serve the people. The objective of the struggle is the prosperity of the people (including party members) and the country's power. What the people expect of all party members—no matter in what positions, where and when—is that they must be exemplary in both words and deeds. While urging the people to do their utmost, to struggle against negativism, and to remain united, party members have mixed pleasure with work, proved to be fearful in fighting negativism and caused division and factionalism; this being so, how can the party's power to convince survive?

Party members are those who bring the party lines to the masses, who personally organize and exemplarily implement them, and who mobilize the people to follow suit. Once the party has adopted correct lines, the party members' exemplary vanguard role is of decisive significance.

The quality of party members is the soul, the vitality and the creativity of the party.

All the people believe in and love party members. They are expecting much of the willpower, energy, and the sense of responsibility of party members.

Sep '91 Issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN Viewed

BK2309140591 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 22 Sep 91

[Summary] The journal begins its "Seventh Congress, Theory and Practice" column with an article titled "How to Build a Firm and Strong Working Class" by Do Nguyen Phuong, deputy director of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Institute. After stressing the fact that being part of the international working class, Vietnamese workers as a whole bear the common characteristics of the international working class, the author analyzes the subjective and objective causes leading to a number of weaknesses displayed by the Vietnamese working class and suggests orientations and measures for overcoming this situation.

According to the author, it is necessary to increase the percentage of workers in the population and society, improve the quality of the contingent of technicians, resolve employment problems, improve workers' training and living conditions, and so forth.

Next comes an article titled "Technology and Development" by Dang Ngoc Sinh, professor and dean of the Institute of National Information and Technology. After dealing with the important role of technology in the national economy, the author stresses the need to formulate a national technology development policy. "As far as the process of renovating our country's technology is concerned, it is necessary to harmoniously combine manual labor with intellectual labor and electromechanics with microelectronics, as well as to make full use of international cooperation to acquire better technology. It is also important to apply new technology to all economic sectors, bearing in mind the need to set priorities and take proper development steps."

This is followed by an article titled "Some Basic Issues Relating to the Improvement of the State Mechanism" by Le Sy Kiet, associate professor in Economics at the School of National Administration. According to the author, for the state to effectively develop its role in handling social affairs and overcome past shortcomings, the following issues must be resolved:

First, it is essential to keep the improvement of the state mechanism within the framework of the political reform, which in turn, requires a scientific definition of the relationship between the party and state.

Second, it is necessary to see to it that the state belongs to, originates from, and works for the people.

Third, it is imperative for the state to manage society by means of law and also to subject itself to law and the people's criticism.

Fourth, it is important to adhere to the principle of concentrating state power on a single organ and of handling national affairs in a scientific manner.

Fifth, the administration of state affairs must be carried out according to territorial and sectorial divisions and the people's right to self-management must be implemented by means of territorial division.

Sixth, it is necessary to satisfactorily resolve the issue relating to the role of the state as representative of public ownership of means of production.

Seventh, along with improving the state mechanism, steps must be taken to turn the contingent of civil servants into a modern, regular organization.

Appearing last in this topical column is an article titled "Concerning the Leadership Role of the Party" by Le Van Ly, chief of the Party-Building Department of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Institute. The article reviews the experiences drawn from the international communist and workers movements over the past several decades and stresses the need for the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] to renovate its theoretical thinking and satisfactorily effect democratization within the party as well as in society.

In this issue, the "Research and Exchange" column comprises two different parts.

Appearing in the "Research" part are the following:

- An article titled "How Was an Industrial Complex Formed?" by Tran Duc dealing with the birth and growth of (SEAPRODEX) Corporation over the past ten years.
- An article titled "The Driving Force of the State Economy and Cooperatives" by Nhat Anh on the indispensable role of the state economy and cooperatives in the national economy.
- An article titled "Building the Household Economy in the Rural Areas at Present" by Vuong Toan of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Institute.

Found in the "Exchange" part are the following:

- An article titled "Difference Between Irrigation Fee and Agricultural Tax" by Phan Thanh Phu.
- An article titled "Concerning the Premises of Planning" by Vu Thi Ngoc Hong.

The following are published in the "Opinion and Experience" column:

- An article titled "Renovating the Labor and Population Distribution Policy" by Nguyen Thi Hang, deputy minister of labor, war invalid, and social services, analyzing strong points and shortcomings displayed over the past fifteen years of implementing the population redistribution program and suggesting measures for further accelerating this program.
- An article titled "Ba Son and Its Firm Foothold" by Hung Nghiem pointing out the fine results scored by Ba Son Shipyard thanks to its efforts to reorganize production operations along the party's renovation line.

Also found in this part are the following:

- An article titled "Democratization in Cultural and Spiritual Domains" by Nguyen Hong Son of Danang City-based Nguyen Ai Quoc Institute.
- An article titled "Renovating the Wages and Social Security Management System" by Pham Duc Thanh, head of the Economics and Labor Affairs Department of the College of National Economy.
- An article titled "The Issues Relating to Handicapped Youths and Teenagers in Our Country" by Chu Thai Thanh.

Appearing in the "Letter to the Editorial Staff" column is an article by Hoang Dien, a retired cadre, dealing with the need to clearly define a number of economic terms so that bad elements cannot use them to serve their personal interests.

In the "World, Problems, and Events" column is an article titled "China After More Than Ten Years of Reform" by Le Tinh introducing the fruit brought about by socialism over the past forty-two years in the PRC, especially after ten years of major reform in the recent past.

Last comes the "Through Foreign Publications" column containing an article introducing the contents of an interview between a PRAVDA correspondent and the director general of the Economics Institute under the Office of the Japanese Prime Minister, introducing some sketches of Japan's market.

Australia

'Key Role' in Cambodian Peacekeeping Expected

BK2309032291 Hong Kong AFP in English 0248 GMT 23 Sep 91

[Text] Sydney, Sept 23 (AFP)—All obstacles to peace in Cambodia's 13-year-old civil war have been removed, Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said Monday.

In a radio interview by telephone from New York, Evans also said he believed Australian troops could be serving in Cambodia as part of a U.N. peacekeeping force early next year.

"I think there is a genuine conviction now that at last the Cambodian problem is solved," he said.

His comments followed meetings of the four Cambodian factions during the 46th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

"I think we can now in fact be confident that all the obstacles to the Cambodian settlement have in fact been removed," he told the Australian Broadcasting Corp.

"It may be that there will be some extraordinary and unforeseen [word indistinct] wind that will blow up between now and the signature of the settlement document," scheduled for October 31 in Paris.

"But on all the information I've received since I've arrived here in New York, I don't think that's going to happen," he said.

He said implementation of the settlement strategy by the U.N. peacekeeping force was likely to be protracted, including progress towards U.N.-organised elections.

"And I suppose things can go wrong during that implementation phase, but that long settlement process that we've been trying so hard for so long to put together does at last seem to have come to fruition."

Evans, personally involved in finding the successful peace formula, said its success was a "vindication" of Australia's role in the process that had included involvement by Australian officials right up to the last few days.

"The final document that's now in draft form is about 85 to 90 percent attributable directly to the Australian proposal in its detailed content," he said.

Australia was centrally involved in the military planning of a preliminary mission which would involve up to 200 U.N. personnel entering Cambodia on a interim basis, he said.

"We would expect to be significantly involved in the full-scale peacekeeping operation when that gets under way hopefully early next year."

A Foreign Affairs Department spokesman said Australia expected to play a "key role in the peacekeeping effort because of its involvement in negotiating the agreement. [no close quote as received]

He believed U.N. involvement in Cambodia might start with a small peacekeeping force early next year, to be followed by the main force later.

An initial visit to Cambodia was expected soon and would probably involve office from the U.N. secretariat and it was possible Australian officers would also be involved, he said.

Hawke Urges End to Bloodshed in Yugoslavia

BK2309071391 Hong Kong AFP in English 0657 GMT 23 Sep 91

[Text] Sydney, Sept 23 (AFP)—Australia's Prime Minister Bob Hawke made an impassioned plea Monday for the international community to stop the bloodshed in Yugoslavia.

Hawke said it would be "unthinkable" for the United Nations to stand back from a crisis that threatened the lives of millions and the peace of Europe on a point of precedent.

Hawke, who has urged U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to bring the matter before the U.N. Security Council, likened Yugoslavia to the Gulf crisis as a test of the new world order.

"And we should all be deeply disappointed if we find the limits of the new world order drawn in the fields and towns of Yugoslavia," he said. "I have higher hopes."

He said that, through its Yugoslavian communities, Australia had a direct and vivid stake in the crisis.

But he added: "We live in a world in which the international community will not stand idly by and watch thousands die and millions suffer."

The world had a right to expect a means could be found to stop the violence and a right to demand "we try everything that might work.

"That is why I have from the outset rejected the reasoning of those who argue that the United nations should not even try to address this problem and who can give no better reason than that such a thing has never been done before."

He said he was glad to see his call for U.N. intervention had been widely supported and a meeting was expected this week.

In a wide-ranging speech to foreign correspondents about Australia's foreign policy objectives, he referred to world trade as an even bigger test of the new world order.

"Quite simply, the future of the international community depends on it," he said, referring to the Uruguay round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

"That is why it is so imperative that other vital issues like Yugoslavia—important as they are—do not prevent world leaders from becoming deeply and personally engaged in the compex issues of the Uruguay round."

The key to international security was world trade. "And the key to that is GATT," he said.

Referring to South Africa, Hawke said he hoped it would not be long before Commonwealth nations could lift trade and economic sanctions.

But he said South Africa faced a tough task to establish a successful post-apartheid economy when sanctions were eventually lifted.

Australia has said restrictions on visas, airlinks and sporting contacts could be lifted soon, but financial sanctions would remain until further reforms are made towards multi-racial democracy.

Hawke said sanctions should not be applied any longer than necessary to secure essential political reforms.

But there was a need now to start to foster economic reforms as well.

"We must remember that in South Africa as in so many other countries the political revolution is only the start," he said.

"Establishing a resilient, steadily growing economy which can fulfil the aspirations of all South Africa's people will be an enormous challenge.

"South Africa's leaders must be careful not to raise unreal expectations in their followers."

The Australian Government, he said, had already set up programs in training and economic planning assistance for South Africa.

Fiji

Labor-National Federation Alliance Split Viewed

BK2309063491 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 23 Sep 91

[Text] Fiji's Labor Party is to campaign against the national election due within six months. At a weekend meeting, the Labor Party decided to boycott the election despite a decision by its coalition partner, the National Federation Party, to contest it.

A Labor Party official, Navind Maharaj, conceded that the coalition was likely to be dissolved. He said the campaign against the election would include distribution of pamphlets and the holding of antielection rallies.

Another prominent official, Mahendra Choudhry, criticized the Australian Government for urging the party to participate in the forthcoming election. He said that instead, Australia should have been encouraging the party to take a principled stand.

A coalition government of the Labor and National Federation Parties was ousted in Fiji's first military coup in 1987. The forthcoming election is to be held under a new race-based Constitution.

New Zealand

Relations With RSA at 'Fairly Low Temperature'

BK2309095591 Hong Kong AFP in English 0911 GMT 23 Sep 91

[Text] Wellington, Sept 23 (AFP)—New Zealand's relations with South Africa [RSA] are still at "a fairly low temperature" despite a visit here next month by Foreign Minister Pik Botha, acting Prime Minister Don McKinnon said Monday. McKinnon, who is also foreign affairs minister, said he expected Botha to arrive about October 8 for a short visit.

"The fact is that Mr. Botha wants to come here and I'm prepared to see him, give him a chance to talk to New Zealand people and give them a chance to talk to him," McKinnon said at a press conference.

Asked whether the visit indicated a warming of relations with South Africa, McKinnon replied: "If the relationship is warming it's at a fairly low temperature still."

New Zealand had sent invitations to other South Africans, including African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela, his deputy Walter Sisulu and President Frederik de Klerk.

Journalists Accuse Rabuka of Violating Rights

BK2209105691 Hong Kong AFP in English 0801 GMT 22 Sep 91

[Text] Wellington, Sept 22 (AFP)—The New Zealand Journalists Union has called on the Pacific Island News Association (PINA) to withdraw its invitation to Fiji's former military strongman Sitiveni Rabuka to address its annual conference in Auckland next month.

The union unanimously passed a resolution at its annual conference this weekend calling for the invitation to be withdrawn and describing Rabuka as "the man who has led the most sustained assault on the freedom of the press in the Pacific."

Delegates also unanimously supported a resolution demanding the lifting of media restrictions in Fiji and seeking "unfettered" access to the country by foreign journalists during the lead-up to the planned general election there.

Proposers of the motions told the conference that Rabuka, now joint deputy prime minister of Fiji, had twice closed Fiji's two daily newspapers, had occupied their offices by military force and had arbitrarily arrested and detained journalists.

Vanuatu

New Government Reinstates Fired Officials

BK2309095791 Hong Kong AFP in English 0909 GMT 23 Sep 91

[Text] Port Vila, 23 Sept (AFP)—Vanuatu's new Prime Minister Donald Kalpokas has reinstated a number of sacked officials including Attorney General Silas Hakwa, the government announced Monday.

Hakwa was among senior officials sacked by former Prime Minister Walter Lini at the peak of the recent political crisis, which ended with Lini himself being sacked in a no-confidence vote on September 6.

The attorney general, sacked on 27 August, resumed work on September 16, according to a statement on Radio Vanuatu.

The government's director of the media services and head of Radio Vanuatu, Australian-born Bob Makin, has also been reinstated after being given "early retirement" on 27 August.